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THE ADVENTURES OF MASTER ADAM BOREL,

THE RELIGION MAKER.

(*Concluded.*)

One hour after he entered Antwerp, Adam Borel had his draft of one hundred and eighty ducats honored at the bank of Josias Bloum.

Before lodging himself, haunted as he was by the dread of being pursued by the peaceable Lord of Braschaet, he set about having his costume changed. He went accordingly to a clothes shop, purchased a suit of bright yellow cloth, and a grey felt hat decorated with a rose-colored feather, and having put on this new dress, he went, followed by a lad carrying the garments he had put off, to lodge provisionally at the hotel of the sign of the Cross.

"Down with the black!" said he. "My religion is not gloomy; and as I am now rigged out, things will go better with me."

He dined, passed the day in visiting the port, the evening at his meditations; and on the following day he carried his letter of introduction to Peter Scholiers.

"I have studied the lower classes by mingling with them," said he. "With him I shall learn something of well-informed people."

Peter Scholiers was a man of about fifty years of age, who had not long before returned from Spa, where the waters had cured him of a lethargic complaint. This man was a singular compound of melancholy and gaiety. He was a magistrate of Antwerp; he had studied philosophy at Louvain, and had left that university a licentiate in civil and canon law; he had travelled in Italy with the Duke of Arschot, and passed for an able antiquary and a learned connoisseur in the fine arts. He was preparing to publish two works—Diogenes (*Diogenes Cynicus*), a series of satires against the bad customs of his time, obscurely written in the language of Juvenal, but full of point, of genius, and of character; and, side by side with this distinguished book, a treatise on the culinary art (*Koock-Boeck*), plainly and facetiously written in his mother-tongue, setting forth how flesh-meats, fowls, game, and fish are prepared, how wines are preserved, &c.; the whole *dedicated to the Flemish fair sex*, in an epistle, where he says that he founds his culinary doctrines on four-and-twenty years of experience, &c.

To this extraordinary man was Master Adam Borel recommended by Doctor Nicholas Tulp, a learned physician, senator of Amsterdam, curator of the Illustrious School, a great inquirer after medical cases of an uncommon nature, a wit, a tolerably pure writer, an amateur in paintings. The letter presented by the Zealander was conceived in the following terms:

"I address and recommend to you, my dear licentiate, one Adam, who is not the first man in the world, but who will not either be the last, and who ought to have espoused my wife, considering that she is called Eve (Eva Van der Voegh). He will tell you what his views are; and it is possible, as he has attained the degree of Doctor, that you may resolve on being useful to him. I am always expecting your work on the culinary art. But if your studies are seductive, do not forget that they are perilous."

Peter Scholiers, a short, stout, high-colored man, was also a lover of dainty fare, though not a gormand. He read, smiling, the letter of Nicholas Tulp; and having invited Borel to sit down, he began the conversation.

"Your friend of Amsterdam is a fool," said he; "his last word is not intelligible. But he is a doctor, let him pass with it. If he were here I am sure he would order me leeches, or a powerful dose. From what country are you?"

"From Middleburgh."

"Zealand!—an abominable country! They know nothing of cookery there; and on this ground your fellow-countrymen deserve to be condemned to eat grass and hay. Pray forgive me, if I offend you by what I say; I am not, I conceive, making the remark on your account. But it is unheard of that good things should be so dreadfully spoiled as they are by those people. You have excellent fresh fish. How do you eat it! Stupidly boiled in water; and in what water? So as that it has a marshy smell and taste, and is as bad as if it were eaten raw. But I, young man, cook fresh fish in a *court-bouillon*, relieved with white wine; I add to it laurel and other aromatics; after which I honor it with sauce. Your countrymen do not even know how to make of pears, scallions, parsley, and yolks of eggs, a seasoning for mussels; nor white sauce from frogs' feet. They eat everything washed and washed again, boiled and reboiled with stagnant water. Fye upon it! I hope you have left the country on this account, and that you will only return to it in order to enlighten them."

"Pardon, Mynheer," replied Borel; "I am certainly of your opinion. Between an ill-cooked dinner, such as they have with us, and even throughout all Holland, and a dinner prepared according to the most approved culinary art, I would not for a moment hesitate. I like good living."

"In what way do you prefer ham?" said Scholiers, interrupting him.

"In every way."

"In every way!" exclaimed the epicure, quite pale with excitement. Admit that you are a gormandizer, but pretend not that you understand good living. So, ham simply stewed suffices you? This is shocking. If you won't have it cooked with wine, at least have it broiled or roasted. I am sure you are one of those people who eat a jigot stupidly done in hot water, when there is nothing to hinder them from doing it on the spit, or in the oven;—who boil *carbonnados*, and metamorphose them into sponges, when they are quite at liberty to make a real carbonnado broiled to a nicety;—who never in their lives beheld a real *fricassee* of chickens according to rule, nor cutlets served with cucumbers."

"Pray excuse me, Mynheer," interrupted Borel, in his turn; "I like good living, as I told you, but know nothing, I must own, of the science of it. I confine myself to the enjoyment of it, when it comes in my way; and, in truth, I never could meet with it in my own country. If you will permit me to cultivate your acquaintance, I shall be your most tractable disciple, although personally I am engaged in quite another kind of reformation."

"So you are sensible that it is good to make the most of everything. Perhaps you give your attention to pastry-work? This science is also at its A, B, C in this country. They make nothing here but that everlasting gingerbread, and dry tasteless cakes. I regret not having profoundly studied this subject. Flour mingles with everything—with cream, milk, butter, hard cheese, sugar, honey, fruit, jellies, dried raisins, cognac, orange-flower; by combining a little, excellent things are produced; meat pasties may be varied to infinity—they may be made cold or hot; you may eat the dish which contains, after having partaken of the exquisite *ragout* contained therein, as did the soldiers of Æneas."

"My studies are quite of a different nature," observed the Zealander, smiling.

"What, then, are they?" inquired Scholiers, looking steadily at him; "do you labor to improve the fashions? For this there is certainly great occasion; they are becoming ridiculous."

"No, Mynheer," replied Adam Borel, "my views are not confined to material things."

"Ah, you cultivate the muses! Why, then, did you not say so? We also know something of them; and I shall read you a few Latin verses, that are really well done. What is your style?"

"I am not a poet, Mynheer."

"A *savant*?—a commentator?—a grammarian?—a philosopher?—a critic?—a theologian?"

"A little of all that, Mynheer."

"You are unassuming; and you are laboring at——"

"A reformation."

"A reformation! Against whom?"

"Against Luther."

"Well, the best way to reform the Salmagunda he has made, and which has produced so many spoil-sauces, is to upset his kettle. See you, doctor, for such you are, it is no use wasting your time on Luther's work; it will fall of itself, and sooner, perhaps, than the bad cookery of your country, which at any rate is not poisonous. What is now-a-days called Lutheranism, is no longer what Luther taught. Of what sect are you?"

"I am a reformer."

"Reformer or deformer in what?"

"That is to say, I am a Protestant."

"But, why?"

"Because I protest."

"Against what? If it were a matter of less importance, I would laugh," said Scholiers, becoming serious. "But Tulp was wrong in sending you to me. Because I am a poet and write a treatise on cookery, does he think me crack-brained, like one half of his fellow-countrymen? Young man, we may amuse ourselves reforming cookery, and laws, manners and little cakes, clothes and houses; we may employ ourselves in ameliorating the petty inventions of man; but the things of God are not to be reformed at the discretion of every drunken fellow who may choose to meddle with them. Here, we are not ashamed of our forefathers; for sixteen hundred years they have been Catholics; as they were neither fools nor knaves, we have no mind to deny them. I do not see in what I could be of service to you, if not in combating the bad arguments by which you are led astray; and for such a task I would not venture to rely upon my humble abilities.

Master Adam Borel was a little crest-fallen at finding that this man, whom he had considered so frivolous, had no leaning towards him. He took courage, however.

"You are a Catholic," said he, "I know it. But we might converse; and you would see that my project is not so bad, if you would only avail yourself, as I do, of the right of free examination."

"Of the free examination of what?"

"Of the Holy Scriptures."

"But, my young doctor, that is one of the absurdities of Luther. Are the Holy Scriptures, then, subjected to our examination? By no means; they are imposed on us. To make use, if you please, of a very lame comparison, does a legislator make laws in order that they may be examined? No; but that they may be put in force. And do you imagine that what comes from God can be discussed by Arminius, or by Gomar, who cannot take the same liberty with regard to what proceeds from your legislators of the States-General? I have no pretensions to be a theologian; but I have always observed, that those who claim, in regard to the Holy Scriptures, the free examination you assert, were exceedingly shallow persons. Increase not their number; you would only be like them, a vessel of clay; and the allegory of the earthen pot and the pot of iron is at hand; free examination will never be the iron pot.

"I am perhaps a little too hard," resumed Scholiers, after a short pause. "Excuse me if I have offended you; I have not permitted you to speak, and it is possible I may understand you better when you have unfolded your project."

"What I propose is quite plain," replied Borel, taking courage. "I cling to the Gospel; on it I found my system. I would have fraternity re-established; no more superiors and inferiors, equality in all things, community of goods."

"Admirable!" interjected Scholiers, who was not perhaps over patient. "But this is no new system.

"You are merely aiming at bringing into notice again the *family* or *house of love*. This heresy flourished last century. It arose, in 1540, out of the reveries of the Anabaptists, and was preached by one Nicholas Munster.

"Now, don't talk to me either of that country or of Westphalia! The associates of the *family of love*, who are not yet quite extinguished, acknowledge only charity; they reject hope, and hence they are not over cheerful; they also reject faith, which you, with your free examination, will likewise do. They love all men, without loving any one; they pretend that charity renders them perfect, and raises them above the laws; and, so long as they possess nothing, they put everything in common.

"Their chief, Henry Nicholas, began also by preaching perfect equality; afterwards, however, he made himself chief; he next declared himself inspired, which will also be your case. Then he fancied himself deified, and at last he boasted that he was greater than our Lord, who had been, he proclaimed, his type, his image, and his precursor.

"But, as he had established equality, all his disciples pretended that they were deified as well as himself. This was consistent. In order to maintain his superiority, he composed a gospel; every one cannot make a gospel. He entitled it *The Gospel of the Kingdom*. When asked of what kingdom, he could not tell. It was observed to him, that his gospel of the kingdom was not the gospel of equality, considering that a kingdom supposes a king, unless all the associates of the sect be kings alike, which with those people is quite possible.

"He was anxious to bring over to his opinions Theodore Kornheert, who beat him hollow in all their disputes, although Henry Nicholas maintained that the spirit spoke in him. It is true, that when he knew not how to reply, he shielded himself with the excuse that the spirit commanded him to be silent.

"If it was a spirit, it was not the spirit of light. You will also get into its fangs. Out of the church, my young doctor, there are only unknown and trackless deserts; he who once enters upon them never knows whither he is tending."

"This is your opinion," replied Borel, at length, irritated; "but it is not mine."

And, persuaded that he would lose his labor with Peter Scholiers, he took up his grey hat and departed.

"Abominable country!" said he to himself. "If they are bad cooks in Zealand, they follow reason better."

He called *reason* what the founder of the *family of love* called the *spirit*.

He returned to his hotel dissatisfied, deliberated the whole day, and came to the conclusion that he possessed a resource more easy than discussion. It was to print his doctrine. Remembering rightly that he also had a letter from Tulp to the eminent printer, Moretus, he went to see him the following morning, having nothing written, but full of his subject, quite prepared to make the press groan, although too indolent to take the trouble of tracing many lines, before he was sure that they would be printed.

He was conducted to the cabinet where the honest heir of Christopher Plantin, alone at a desk surmounted by a beautiful crucifix, was piously concluding the recitation of his chaplet, and waiting for a proof of the missal, of which he was preparing a new edition. He was at the last decade. He turned round a little, and, only stopping to make a sign to Borel to sit down, he pursued his devout exercise.

"He is telling his beads," thought Borel; "he is undoubtedly a good-natured fellow I may practice upon."

When Moretus had finished and made the sign of the cross, he saluted the Zealander, and inquired what business had procured him the honor of his visit.

"I am a stranger," replied Borel, "and am desirous of having a few sheets printed. Here is a letter that will introduce me to you."

The note of Nicholas Tulp greeted the distinguished architypographer Moretus, and set forth that Adam Borel was a man of talent. Moretus, having read it, bowed politely to the bearer, and said:

"I only know your friend of Amsterdam by having also printed a few sheets for him, as you say, on medical questions, which I did, after having had the manuscript examined, in order to be satisfied that it contained nothing heretical or rash. I have pleasure, sir, in believing the eulogiums he bestows upon you. Have you your work with you?"

"No, Mynheer."

"What is the subject of it?"

"Questions of theology."

"I must have it looked into before printing it, if you will give me your confidence."

"But I put my name to it."

"That is not sufficient for me, sir. In publishing a book, the printer is in concert with the author; and he is the more guilty of the two, if the book be dangerous. What would you say of an apothecary who would not poison you, but who would furnish the powders and the drugs for composing the poison? What would you say of the accomplice, who would not kill you, but who would lend a poinard to your assassin? and of the man who would not burn your house, but who would give a torch to the incendiary? Sir, are you orthodox?"

"I do not know very well how I ought to reply to you on that point," said Borel; "but I must own to you, that I intend to introduce some novelties."

"In that case, sir, I cannot be your printer, and I trust that nobody in our town will undertake your work."

"Nevertheless, Mynheer, I am a Christian."

"No doubt, sir, you believe you are. Rebels at the outset are always very faithful subjects; and, in matter of religion, I call those rebels who, inventing novelties, propose them to others than him who has the right to pronounce upon them."

"But do you think," replied Borel, "that it is an act of rebellion to attack certain abuses, as, for instance, the prayers of the chaplet, which you were just reciting?"

"What do you find wrong with the chaplet?"

"The frequent repetition of the same prayer."

"Is the repetition of fine things, then, a fault, an abuse, or an offence? I could give you more than one argument on this subject. I shall confine myself to a short anecdote. We possess here a painter of some merit and renown; his name is Peter Paul Rubens. It is possible you may have heard speak of him."

Adam Borel made a sign, as if to say—"We reject images, and we know nothing of painters."

"Well, sir," replied Moretus, "this man, who is one of our glories, has made a *Descent from the Cross*, which is very beautiful. He has made a *Calvary*, representing the moment when the soldier withdraws the lance from the side of our expiring Saviour. This is also very beautiful. He has made a great many more paintings, which will always be considered masterpieces. Two years ago, a great French lord came here for the purpose of conducting certain negotiations: he remained a year in our town. He went regularly every day to spend a quarter of an hour before the *Descent from the Cross*, and a quarter of an hour before the *Calvary*. He said nothing else than these words, which he repeated twenty times with feeling—*How beautiful!* (Que c'est beau!)

"This praise, thus expressed, would have shocked you. Well, sir, Peter Paul Rubens told me, with his own lips, that of all the eulogiums he had received (and they have been justly heaped upon him), this one was the compliment which flattered him the most.

"I only speak thus," pursued Moretus, after a brief silence; "and I only compare human praises to prayer, as far as it is allowable, to liken small things to great,—*parva licet componere magnis*."

The materials by which we are guided in this legend afford still more details of the conversation between Moretus and Borel; but they are not of much interest. Let it suffice then to add, that the doctor could not find at Antwerp a printer who would consent to give him the aid of his art. As he was persevering, he desired to try divers other ways. He hired a furnished room in the street de l'Empereur, and he engaged for his household work a good woman, whose appearance pleased him.

"I shall begin with this woman," said he; "she is simple-hearted, and will understand me."

And, to be sure, so early as next morning, whilst Magdalene Wiert was preparing his breakfast, he set about expounding to her his system of morality. As often as he enunciated a Christian maxim, she replied, "It is true, Mynheer, it is in the Catechism." But whenever he launched out into his vague argumentations, which he considered so beautiful, she plainly told him that she did not at all understand him.

The exertions he made in order to render himself intelligible, demonstrated to the poor woman that he was a heretic. She was no sooner convinced of this, than she demanded her wages for the eight days she had been serving him.

"These devotees," said he, "are more tenacious than I had thought."

He made inquiries, in order to find a woman less firm in her principles.

He was soon provided with one—quite a young person. True, the information regarding her morals was rather equivocal; but what mattered that to Borel, if she were disposed to follow his new doctrines. Unfortunately, at the end of eight days, she also ceased to serve him, not, like Magdalene, in calling for her wages, but in disappearing all of a sudden; and the clever theologian understood that she was as clever as himself; for, by reason of the community of goods he established, she had stolen from him all his money.

This awkward circumstance was not very cheering to Borel; it rather damped him. "It is hard, indeed," said he, "if there be only Catholics and knaves."

He went to walk about the port, and there, by a fortunate chance, finding a vessel belonging to Middelburgh, which was setting sail for his own country, he thought not of some trifling debts he left at Antwerp, but boldly embarked, and returned to Zealand.

When he was asked in his native town what he had done at Antwerp, he made only this reply: "It is a country of Jesuits; religious novelties do not take there."

But he did not give up what he called his great thought. All his life, which was tolerably long, he employed himself, without ceasing, in founding a Christian church, distinct from all other churches. In this, however, he could not succeed. In vain did he attack Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Anabaptists, Gomarists, Arminians, Zuinglians, Mennonites, and all the thousand and one sects, born of the hydra that sprang from the brain of Luther; all alike repelled him. The Lutherans even considered him an atheist.

Among the bad arguments with which his writings are loaded, he nevertheless stated in reply to them a truth which it may be useful to bring forward, as an avowal of some small importance. It is this: "Protestants, by rejecting all authority, have opened the door to every heresy, and to indifference in matter of religion."

But if Master Adam Borel could not succeed in establishing his marvellous scheme, he bequeathed it to his successors in a little work in Flemish or Dutch, which was printed at Amsterdam in 1674, and which is entitled—"*Conference on Fraternal Religion, designed by an Association of Friends.*" It is thus seen that he would not consent to bury his great idea of the Campine; and he would be very happy today if he could return and see his work resumed by the Fourierists, who put everything in common, and who, to be more in analogy with the Zealander, aim at civilizing the world by excess—the first duty of their religion.

RE-UNION OF THE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATIONS OF GERMANY.

From the *Univers*, September 22d, we take the following account of the tenth general reunion of the Catholic associations of Germany, held at Cologne, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of September, 1858.

"Cologne has perhaps never witnessed a scene so imposing as that of the meeting of the Catholic associations of Germany. We may justly style this Catholic manifestation a remarkable event, an event which will be fruitful in happy results for the sacred cause of Holy Mother Church. '*Domino factum est istud*' unanimously exclaimed the German delegates, as also did those who came from the banks of the Danube, the Vistula, from Hungary, Switzerland, France, and Belgium, delighted at the sight of the perfect harmony pervading a meeting of men happy in bearing the sweet yoke of Faith. This good work emanated from a meeting of German bishops at Wurtzburg, in 1848, and has now grown into a most important institution, reviewing, as the different committees do, the various works of charity, of missions, religious art, the sciences, and the press. On the Sunday previous to the first meeting, the clergy were requested to offer the Holy Sacrifice for the purpose of drawing down the Divine blessing upon the association. On the Monday, faithful to the old Catholic tradition, the delegates met at the foot of the altar to invoke the light of the Holy Ghost; the *Veni sancte spiritus* resounded through the arches of the old and magnificent cathedral: the High Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Baudri. His Eminence Cardinal de Geissel, Archbishop of Cologne, being present. The first meeting was held at ten o'clock, A. M., in the great room of the *Gurzenich*, one of the largest halls in Germany, and which dates back to the middle ages. It has lately been enlarged and repaired. Many thousands of persons were present awaiting the opening of the hall, for the first public meeting in the evening. The hall was rapidly filled; it was lighted up by 600 jets of gas, and this multitude were met together, not for the festal enjoyments which annually take place there, but for the sole purpose of carrying out the holy sentiment of faith, and for the increase of the works of charity. A little after seven o'clock, His Eminence the Cardinal Geissel entered the hall, accompanied by his Suffragan Mgr. Baudri. At the request of the President (Reichensperger) the Prince of the Church, clad in purple, ascended the tribune, and addressed to the assembly an allocution, of which we regret we cannot here give more than an imperfect idea. His Eminence began by thanking those members of the Catholic associations who had journeyed so far. In the same manner, added His Eminence, that the wise kings were led by the marvellous star, so also, I feel confident that your deliberations will be guided by the light of the Holy Spirit of God, and that your labors may now be resumed with those words, which, coming from Heaven were sung by the angels: '*Gloria in Excelsis Deo et in terrapax hominibus.*' 'You will go on straight to the end for which you are met, by following the voice of the Church, which teaches the truth. You will render to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's and to God the things which are God's; and if your opinions should happen to differ about necessary matters, you will not the less continue to be united in one common obedience to the spouse of Christ, who teaches us to give to time that which is of this time, and to eternity that which belongs to eternity. May the Blessed Immaculate Virgin grant you the help of her powerful intercession; may the Holy Kings, may all the Patron Saints of the city and the archdiocese of Cologne, assist you and obtain for you the grace of our Lord.' The moment His Eminence ceased speaking, the whole assembly rose to receive his blessing. There was the most solemn silence. The venerable Cardinal pronounced the sacred words, and all present answered as with one voice—a holy emotion took possession of all hearts, as if the Holy Ghost, through the liturgical words, had taken up His abode within them. Thus fortified by help from above, both speakers and hearers felt as though they were clothed with a new life; and this feeling was more strikingly displayed when M. Shiedermaver, Professor of Divinity of the Cathedral of Linz, announced to the meeting that the venerable bishop of that diocese had sent them his benediction. M. Schiedermayer concluded his address by a short review of the position of the religious societies in the diocese of Linz; he pointed out most particularly the establishment of a new association under the name of the Society of Mary, which, devoted to the patronage of our Blessed Lady of Consolation, has for its principal object the care of female domestic servants.

M. Peter Reichensperger, brother of the President of the Assembly, and the most brilliant orator of the Catholic members of the Prussian Parliament, afterwards gave an historical account of the Catholic associations, particularly since the year 1848. He reminded his hearers that it was in the midst of political storms that these societies had their beginning—in 1848, and then, when the men who had departed from God threatened to throw back society into barbarism, when socialism seemed day by day to be making new triumphs, the Catholics saw and comprehended that Christianity could alone save society. By the admirable pastoral letter of the bishops assembled at Wurtzburg, the episcopacy of Germany rallied all those who aspired to Christian liberty, which consists in the freedom of exercising the duties imposed by Faith, Hope, and Charity. The bishops saved Germany, thanks to the obedience of the Catholics; they were the people who re-established that authority which had been lost, and who, in supporting the altar, preserved the throne from total ruin.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AND THE PROTESTANT PRESS.

[*From the London Tablet.*]

Cardinal Wiseman has concluded his eventful visit, and the angry roar of his assailants, on both sides of the Channel, is subsiding into sullen murmurings. Now that the excitement is over, they probably acknowledge to themselves that they have been egregiously absurd. From the beginning to the end, they have displayed their want of temper, and their want of manners, and their want of sense. No one can be angry at the exhibition they have made, for they have injured no one but themselves. They have bullied, bragged, and swaggered, and they have been laughed at for their pains. They chose to be offended with His Eminence, because he was selected by the Pope to be the first Archbishop of Westminster, and Metropolitan of England. After a furious outburst of impotent passion, they acquiesced in the inevitable, and bore with a bad grace the reconstitution of the Hierarchy, because they could not help it. It was then their cue to make the least of the event. They had been "ignored," and they would ignore us in return. If the Hierarchy was ever to be alluded to, it was to be treated as a grand mistake. It had thrown us back for many years. It had proved the strength of Protestantism, and the weakness of us Catholics. We had ceased to be formidable, and deserved no further notice. If only they could have kept their temper and remembered their cue it would have been better for them. But the Cardinal visited Ireland, and the mask of their assumed indifference dropped off at once. They raved, they scolded, and they swore. Nothing happened that was too trifling to arouse their indignation. If the Cardinal changed his clothes at Mullingar, a score of leading articles were written on the subject. A number of Bishops and Priests dined at Ballinasloe; potations pottle deep, with toasts and hip, hip, hip, hurrah! are not the favorite pastimes of Catholic dignitaries, and their toasts and their potations were restricted within a narrower limit than suits the tastes of all good Protestants. What an outcry followed! The London *Times* confessed that it received "a host of letters" on the subject, and that it would be the easiest thing imaginable to sweep every vestige of us from creation, so very angry was magnanimous John Bull. The Cardinal accepted an invitation to dine with the Lord Mayor, and the Civic feast instantly assumed the dimensions of a grand State question. Volumes would not contain all that was written on the subject. From the Lord Lieutenant to the tallow-chandler, the Protestants of Ireland stood on their defence. They quarrelled with their victuals, and they lost their dinner. The crowd in Marlborough street took the horses from the carriage of the Cardinal to draw him to his house, and the Protestant Press insisted that the policemen should be victimized in consequence. A worthy Protestant volunteered a lying charge to carry out the view, and paid ten shillings for the cheap falsehood, and the yet cheaper glory of being a Protestant martyr. A Professor of Trinity offered to show the Cardinal the College library and manuscripts, and not only the Protestant Press denounced him for the act, but a Protestant Viscount rushed into print to protest against the fatel inference that such a step might warrant. The Cardinal gave his blessing to a number of Catholics, who asked for it, and knelt to receive it, and again the bulldogs of the Press growled savagely, and Protestant correspondents wrote to express their horror and disgust at having had to stand by. Never was such an absolute abandonment of all dignity, of all decency, and of all self-respect, as "our separated brethren" have been betrayed into. Never did an individual receive more flattering proof than the Cardinal of the vast importance, to his Protestant adversaries, of his every look, word, and act.

It is over now, and, as Catholics, we may be content. No honest man can contrast the Cardinal's conduct and that of the Catholic multitudes who welcomed him, with the Cardinal's assailants, their bitterness, their falsehood, and their vulgar insolence, as manifested in the Press, without giving judgment against the Protestant side. The English Press is wont to claim a character for decency, for moderation, and for justice. It often quotes the press of other nations, to show that its sense of right and of decorum is more keen and nice. If any English Churchman had been assailed in the American or French journals, as the Cardinal has been attacked in English newspapers, these last would have cried shame. If the *Times* spoke truth when it declared that it had "hosts of letters" urging it to go further than it did, it is a formidable witness against the people of England.

THE ENGLISH PAINTED BY A FRENCH PENCIL.—There is or was a French lady in England taking notes, and she is printing them. She makes the Paris paper, *La Presse*, her medium of communication with France, in a series of letters on "England and the English." Wonderful as she is in topography, she excels in descriptions of society and the people. She is possessed with the idea that there is no gradation in England between extreme wealth and extreme squalor. The crowd always presented to her a dreadful aspect. In one place she says: "As we look upon an English crowd, we remark the successive and the melancholy changes through which their garments must all have passed. *The women are seen in silks*, it is true, but that silk is all in strips; their bonnets of shabby gauze or faded velvet are set off with draggled feathers and paper flowers, such as the keeper of a third-rate shop in Paris would sweep into the street; their feet, covered with coarse stockings, full of holes, are for the most part encased in the remains of what were once men's shoes. *The men always wear overcoats*, but such things! perhaps one skirt is wanting or partly torn away. Through the moire silk or greasy velvet collar, threads of canvas or of the serge lining show conspicuously. The trowsers follow suit. Generally an old satin or Berlin wool neckcloth twisted into a sort of rope is thrown, rather than tied, round the neck. Their hands and faces are as foul as their linen, their hair disordered and unkempt, teeth worn and dirty, &c. So that this race, through sheer dirt, neglect, and misery, have become a collection of hideous caricatures."

A pilot boat, having five pilots on board, who went out of the port of Fouras on the 24th ult., during a gale of wind, to pilot a ship of war into Rochefort, capsized, and all hands perished.

MR. J. BRIGHT, M.P., ON EMIGRATION.

Mr. Bright was invited to attend a meeting of the Glasgow Council of Trades Delegates on the subject of emigration. He sent the following letter in reply:

"ROCHDALE, Sept. 1.

"I have to thank the council of your association for the invitation to your approaching meeting. I cannot be present at it, but I hope your discussions will do good to those most interested in them. I have read your resolutions, and I am not surprised that great numbers of the working men are anxious to emigrate. If I were younger, and in their position, I should strain every nerve to enable me to find a home in the United States or in one of the British colonies. I do not think you are quite correct in the assertions of the resolutions. Generally the waste lands in the colonies belong to the colonies. Canada belongs to the people of Canada, and Australia to the people of Australia, and I think any other arrangement would work badly. Any interference by the home government would do mischief, and would certainly breed disputes between it and the colonial governments and populations. Again, I do not know that it is the 'bounden duty' of the government to adopt measures to enable a portion of our population to emigrate; for if such a duty is laid upon it I know not where it must end. Every man who thinks he can improve his position abroad may ask to be sent abroad, and, all men having an equal claim upon the government, the difficulty may become, and soon would become, insurmountable. I do not believe that it is the duty of the government to provide means of emigration for the people, and therefore I could not support the main point in your resolutions. What I have long told the working men is this: Here you have no political power, for the arrangements of the reform bill purposely excluded you. Here you are mixed up with the wretched confusion of European politics, and your sweat is pawned by the crimes of past generations. So thoroughly are you involved in European implication that in any year you may have your taxes raised, and the demand for your labor destroyed, in pursuit of some phantom in which your rulers persuade you that you are interested; and your own want of information, unfortunately, renders you easy victims to the delusions practised upon you. Not five years ago you rejoiced in peace, and there was a growing prosperity evident in every part of the country. Since that time we have sacrificed 40,000 English lives and have spent £100,000,000 sterling in one short war. You were consenting parties to that war; your comrades shed their blood in its worthless contests, and you have paid a portion of your day's labor and day's wages ever since to defray the cost of it, and your voice, so far as it was heard at all, was in favor of the war. What is gained by it? Who has gained except the military class, and the eaters of taxes? To working men these wars with Russia, with Persia, with China bring only taxes, want of employment, precarious and diminished wages, and that pressure upon the means of living which urges them to look to emigration as a remedy for the evils they endure. And it is a remedy, and the only remedy, until great changes take place in public opinion and in the laws and policy of this country. If you emigrate, you may reach a country where land is accessible to you, where there are no great hereditary proprietors, as in Scotland, who dare outrage heaven and mankind by keeping 20,000, or 50,000, or 100,000 acres of land depopulated that a handful of men may enjoy the pleasures of the chase. You may flee to a land where laws of primogeniture and entail are unknown, or known only to be abhorred, and where the soil is left free to the industry and enterprise of the whole people. You may find a home where such destructive delusions as the 'balance of power' are unheard of, and where the toil of the nation of which you become a part is not absorbed to the amount of fifty millions sterling a year to pay for wars that are past, and for preparations for wars that are to come. You may become a part of some youthful and growing people, with whom a feudal proprietorship of land, national debt, great armaments, oppressive taxes, and a sham representation are but traditions of a melancholy past to be studied only as rocks to be avoided in its new and more prosperous career. If I do not see how the government can be called upon to provide the means of emigration, do not suppose I think emigration unwise. On the contrary, I feel assured that, with the past and present policy of England, labor will find its best reward in Canada, in the States, or in Australia. I would prefer that Englishmen should stay at home, that our country should be well governed, that its foreign policy should be just and rational, that its burden of taxes should be light; but, seeing small chance of such a state of things, I not only cannot blame, but I must applaud the resolution of every man who is determined by his industry and his economy to provide the means of conveying himself and his family to another, and, to him and them, a more happy country. Government cannot enable you to emigrate. Many of you can, by severe effort and saving, obtain the means to cross the ocean; to many, I fear, this is not possible. I can only hope for them that our countrymen may become wiser, and that, under the influence of a more sensible policy and a greater economy in the national expenditure, we may be entering on a period of prolonged peace, during which even the poorest and most suffering of our population may make some sure progress in the way of comfort and independence.

"I must ask your excuse for writing so long a letter, and the more as it is opposed in some degree to your views.

"I am, very respectfully yours,

"JOHN BRIGHT."

THE IRISH MELODIES.

For more than a quarter of a century Moore's Melodies have steadily advanced in popular favor, and never were they more eagerly sought for than at the present time; they have ministered a new delight to the young hearts of three generations; and if it be true, as a poet has said, that

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever,"

their exquisite beauty will make them co-existent with the English language. They touch the Irish heart, and stir the deep fountains of its affections.

The Ancient Melodies of Ireland, although fiercely proscribed by the legislature of the Pale, were saved from the wreck of Ireland's liberties and hopes, and were preserved as a precious tradition by the proscribed race under all the adamantine pressure of the Penal Laws, although that Draconic (if not demoniac) code vainly sought to effect the utter extinction of Ireland's Minstrelsy, as well as her Faith and her freedom. For centuries the wandering bards, the transmitters of the life-current of antique thought and inherited lore that Ireland still retains through all the vicissitudes of her national existence, preserved these old melodies; and, seated by the cottage hearths, they fed the national fancy by singing to these musical reliques of the ancient greatness of Ireland, rude songs in the old Celtic tongue, filled with allegorical allusions to Erie,—her former glory, her ruined state, and the anticipated glories of her certain resurrection. Thus, in the poor cabins of the peasantry, these musical treasures were carefully concealed until better times permitted the sweet voice of these songs of other days to be heard once more. Many have, no doubt, been lost; and all would soon have perished, but for the affectionate zeal of Mr. Edward Bunting, who rescued what remains of them "when the mist and the rain o'er their beauty was creeping." But Bunting's cares and labors would have been in vain, had not a man, gifted like Moore, arisen to become the fitting interpreter of the touching but unknown language of his country's native music. If Moore had not been an Irish Catholic, and if he had not been imbued with the patriotic feelings which prevailed in the circle in which he moved, when he first contemplated the adaptation of words to the Irish Melodies, he would, in all probability, never have given utterance to the inarticulate voice of that music which he has made familiar to the whole civilized world, and as welcome to the palace and the hall as to the peasant's cot or the artizan's garret.

But, fortunately for us, he was a professor of a proscribed creed, and the son of an oppressed nation; and thus was he stimulated to make

"The stranger to hear her lament on his plains,
The sigh of her harp to float o'er the deep,
Till her masters themselves, as they rivet her chains,
Should pause at the song of their captive and weep."

Of the author of the Irish Melodies, his countrymen may think with pride and affection, for, with these imperishable creations of her genius, they need not mingle any of the painful thoughts suggested by the later performances of their poet, when he had become what his too faithful Diary declares him to have been. They were the best fruits of his best days, and they alone redeem a thousand faults.

THE LIVES AND TIMES OF THE UNITED IRISHMEN.

Dr. Madden's new edition of the "Lives and Times of the United Irishmen" has made its appearance in Dublin, and, we are happy to add, gratifies the public expectation. The *Nation*, in the course of a lengthened review, says:

"Among the new matter which Dr. Madden has presented to the public are the details of his conversation with the traitorous spy Captain Warneford Armstrong, who after worming himself into the confidence of the two Sheares and dining at their table expressly to obtain information, basely betrayed every word of their private conversation to Lord Castlereagh. That man has lately passed from polluting the air of Heaven. The son of the atrocious spy-informer, Reynolds, still lives, however, in Paris, and has essayed to defend his father's infamy by the fabrication of facts and figures; it is well known how sanctimonious his father became when he had received his blood-money. It seems the son disgraces him not in that respect, for he promises Dr. Madden, in a letter to him, that his father will meet the historian and confront him; to this and other statements the author replies, 'That the insinuation of the existence of another *Tom Reynolds*, whose name had been mistaken for his father's on the list of recipients of secret service money, was a foul calumny on human nature, for whose honor 'tis to be hoped that two men of his father's stamp could not be produced within the same century, and lastly, that the meeting with the parent, with which he menaced me, was a thing too fearful to contemplate without a shudder or to threaten without feelings of malevolence which it ill became a gentleman of his 'professed piety to entertain.' It will be in the memory of our readers that some weeks ago we quoted from the *Celt* an anecdote which described how Banim took his stand at the church's-gate to which Reynolds resorted while in Paris, and there denounced him to the surrounding people as a 'traitor who had bought his carriages with the money received for the blood of his countrymen;' how Reynolds, the next Sunday, went to another Church whither he was followed and denounced by Banim till he was forced to flee from a city where he was becoming known."

LIST OF FAILURES IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM APRIL 1, 1858, TO OCTOBER 1, 1858.

	Number of Failures Reported.	*Amount of Liabilities*
New York city	58	$2,885,000
New York State	101	2,121,000
Philadelphia	23	1,100,000
Pennsylvania	46	935,000
Boston	14	750,000
Massachusetts	12	204,000
Baltimore	39	850,000
Maryland	6	90,000
Alabama	8	101,000
Arkansas	6	126,000
Connecticut	18	270,500
Delaware and Dist. of Columbia	11	131,600
Florida	5	125,000
Georgia	16	273,650
Illinois	72	1,224,000
Indiana	55	605,500
Iowa	32	350,000
Kentucky	25	524,000
Louisiana	8	660,000
Maine	12	145,000
Michigan	21	360,000
Minnesota	25	560,000
Mississippi	6	174,000
Missouri	33	1,650,000
New Hampshire	10	86,000
New Jersey	18	162,000
North Carolina	20	350,000
Ohio	110	1,266,000
South Carolina	11	297,000
Tennessee	33	1,056,000
Texas	7	149,000
Vermont	9	172,400
Virginia	44	660,000
Wisconsin	31	217,500
Territories	7	121,000
Total	952	$20,750,150

The failures in the British Provinces for the same time numbered 44, and amounted to $968,000.

FASHIONABLE LECTURES. — The Hartford *Times* hits off a class of itinerant gabblers, in the following well-seasoned remarks: "The 'Lecture Season' will open soon, and professional lecturers are already in the field for business. They write out about 30 pages of manuscript, in which they quote some poetry, sometimes of love, sometimes of blood and thunder, and again of clouds and sunshine, or perhaps the moon. With this they give you disconnected and almost unintelligible statistics, and some of their own profound ideas. Occasionally a good lecture is given; oftener the audience is treated to trash. One class of these professional lecturers go about in order to disseminate abolition views; another have some political ambition to serve. Most of them are after the sum of $50. We have a circular now before us, in which the author 'presents his claim as a lecturer.' He says of one of his lectures 'nothing could be more deeply engrossing and instructive;' of another he has had a 'complimentary testimonial;' in delivering another he was 'warmly applauded by a large concourse;' the next one is filled 'with elaborate and profound instruction;' another one has a 'glowing account,' of something; and the last one meets with 'approval.' No doubt he would deliver the list, straight along, three in a day, at $50 each, and 30 per cent. off for cash."

LAW AND JUSTICE IN CHICAGO.—A few days ago a person accused of an offence was arrested and brought to the guard-house; bail was offered and refused, but, subsequently, the Mayor allowed the prisoner to go upon a promise to appear before the court in the morning. Next day the accused was called, and was present, and then the following proceedings took place: Court—If you plead guilty, I will fine you $50; but if you plead not guilty I will fine you $100, and send you to bridewell for ninety days. Accused—I am not guilty. Court—You plead not guilty, do you? Accused—Yes, sir. Court—I fine you one hundred dollars and sentence you to the bridewell for 90 days. Counsel—We desire to appeal this case. Court—Take the prisoner to the bridewell, and the prisoner was taken to the bridewell. Some time after counsel appeared at the bridewell with an appeal bond to be signed by the prisoner. The keeper of the bridewell refused him admission, saying that he had orders not to let any one in for any such purpose. Finally, through an underkeeper, the person got into the prison, obtained the signature of the prisoner, and upon filing that bond, eventually got the prisoner discharged.—*Chicago Times.*

CATHOLIC FRIENDS' SOCIETY.—The Catholic Friends' Society of Lawrence, Mass., held their fourth semi-annual meeting for the choice of officers, on the 3d inst. The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing six months: Rev. J. H. D. Taafe, President; Daniel Logue, Vice-President; Patrick Murphy, Secretary; Terence Brady, Treasurer; Thomas H. Conway, Lawrence Quinn, John Robinson, Michael Darcey, Jeremiah Murphy, Directors. The Treasurer presented his second annual report, which shows that the receipts of the Society for the year ending September 30, 1858, were $1,534 17, and that $1,456 57 had been expended for the relief of the poor and the support and education of destitute orphan children, leaving a balance of $78 64 in the hands of the Treasurer. The Society voted to hold a Festival during the present month, in aid of the funds. After the payment of the monthly dues the meeting adjourned.

INAUGURATION OF THE FRANCISCAN CONVENT AND COLLEGE AT ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, N. Y.

The inauguration of the Franciscan Convent and College took place on the 4th inst., the day of the Feast of the Founder of the Order. The ceremonies began about noon by the blessing of the Chapel and other parts of the building; there was then Grand High Mass celebrated by the Provincial of the Order, Very Rev. Pamfilo da Magliano, attended by other Franciscans; and the Choir, under the direction of Mrs. J. C. Devereux, sang a truly touching ecclesiastical music. After the Gospel the Very Rev. Francis O'Farrell, the worthy V. G. of the sainted Bishop of this Diocese, read from the 14th verse to the 18th of the VI. chapter of the Epistle to the Galatians, and addressed a large audience of Catholics and non-Catholics in as eloquent and beautiful a sermon as we ever heard.

He commenced by congratulating the Franciscans and people of Allegany on the accomplishment of so noble an edifice in such a fine healthy location; and in order to show them the fruits they might expect from this holy Convent and College, he took occasion to speak of St. Francis and his Order. He remarked that St. Francis could literally apply to himself what St. Paul said in a spiritual sense, of his own person to the Galatians, that "he should glory but in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, and that he bore the stigmas of the Lord Jesus in his body." He proved that God had raised up St. Francis to be the most perfect resemblance of Jesus Christ, beginning from his very birth, which he disposed should be in the stable of the ox and the ass, and ending with his death by the crucifixion or impression of the five stigmas, which he bore in his hands, feet and right side for two years; and proved also that the Son of God made him so similar to Himself that he might comply with His command of repairing His Church, founded by His passion and death on the cross. The Rev. Preacher went on to say that St. Francis accomplished that mission, and established three orders which were to be forever as three pillars of the Church. Indeed, the Order of St. Francis, said he, was always, and is still, the largest in the Church, and excelled by reason of so many who distinguished themselves for sanctity, zeal, learning and every other virtue which adorns and ennobles the soul of the Christian. He mentioned a few of the many distinguished children of St. Francis. They were, as well as we remember: St. Anthony, of Padua; the world-renowned Thaumaturgus, who was called by Pope Gregory IX., the Ark of the Two Covenants, on account of his perfect knowledge of the holy Scriptures; Alexander de Hales, called the irrefragable doctor, and who, by order of Pope Innocent IV. compiled the first summa, in which he arranged methodically all the theological subjects, to serve as a model for all others; Saint Bonaventure, called the Seraphic Doctor, on account of that fervent piety untied to his sublime doctrine, by which he secured for himself a place among the six great doctors of the Latin Church; Roger Bacon, called the admirable doctor, who exalted the study of nature, classified the sciences, and foresaw, if he did not even effect, the discoveries of modern times; Duns Scotus, called the most subtle doctor, for the superior acuteness of his genius, and was the champion doctor of the Immaculate Conception; Nicholas Lyranus, who showed the true secret for the right of interpretation of Holy Writ; Cardinal Ximenez, who, for strict observance of the rules of his Order was distinguished as a Friar, as an Archbishop in the pastoral care of his flock and the wonderful conversion of Mahometans, as a profound scholar, he having given the first Pollyglot to the world, as a warrior having headed the army in the conquest of Orano, as a statesman, having, as minister, and regent of the kingdom, elevated Spain to the rank, at that time, of the first nation of the world. But in short, he continued, this Order glories in fifty canonized Saints, one hundred and twenty-five Blessed, to whom the Church has already decreed the honor of the altar, the Office and Mass, besides innumerable Venerables, and the first Order alone has given to the Church five famous Popes, viz.: Nicholas IV., Alexander V., Sixtus IV., Sixtus V., and Clement XIV.; it has also given to the Church fifty-seven Cardinals, two of whom are living, seventeen Patriarchs, and about three thousand Archbishops and Bishops—fifty of them are still living. The Franciscans were the first who carried the word of God to China, to India, to America, and to the remotest parts of the world. They established the first confraternities, and also hospitals, asylums, and other institutions for the relief of the poor and indigent. He went at length into other particulars, and argued that "by their fruits they should know them;" showing the advantages that the people would derive from this holy establishment.

The Rev. gentleman concluded with a pathetic allusion to the generosity and religion of the late Nicholas Devereux, whom he touchingly described to be present in spirit at that celebration.

All listened to the Rev. Father with marked attention. The splendid Cornet band of the neighborhood, Olean, was also the life of the Festival all the day. A splendid dinner was served up by the parishioners in one of the large halls of the College, of which 250 guests partook.

At Buffalo, lately, a man employed in Hatch's Elevator, was accidentally smothered to death. He was shoveling corn, and slipped and fell into one of the bins, and was buried four feet deep. He was dead when taken out.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

The increase of orders in the hands of the more extensive linen firms in the white goods trade has caused additional enterprise in the finishing department. All bleach fields in the vicinity of Belfast are in full work, and several are obliged to employ extra hands to meet the requirements of clients on the other side of the Atlantic. Cuba promises to be a very extensive trade in the national staple, and the Brazils are taking large quantities of medium and low-priced linens. Canada shows only a small amount of business, but a great proportion of the trade with that colony is carried on across the frontier, and, consequently, goes to the account of the United States.—*Banner of Ulster.*

It is often a matter of wonder to many where all the cattle come from that are exported from Belfast from time to time, and, no doubt, the same remark is equally applicable to every other Irish seaport. Without following the inquiry further, it is enough to know that great trade in the exportation of cattle is daily going on between Belfast and England and Scotland. Fat stock, milch stock, and young stock are constantly shipped here; and we are within the mark, we are sure, when we say that 1,800 to 2,000 head of cattle leave our port weekly. One steamer alone, for Morecambe, took away upwards of two hundred head of young stock.—*Belfast Mercury.*

An old woman, named Coulter, residing at Woodburn, near Carrickfergus, committed suicide under the following circumstances: Her daughter, who works in Woodburn Mill, left her in her usual health and spirits, and when she came back to her dinner she found her suspended from a rafter of the house quite dead and cold. An inquest was held on the body, before Mr. Jackson, coroner, when a verdict of "suicide during temporary insanity" was returned. Nothing could be elicited to show why she committed the rash act.—*Ibid.*

In the various ship yards of Belfast there are three vessels almost ready for launching, all of them of large tonnage, namely: a clipper Indiaman of 1,400 tons, built by the Belfast Ship-building Company, Queen's Island; an iron clipper Indiaman of 1,000 tons, on Messrs. Hickson & Co.'s slip; and a clipper bark of 500 tons, in Messrs. M'Laine & Son's yard. Mr. A. Connell has also a neat schooner in a forward state.—*Ibid.*

Carlow.

On Friday evening, the 17th ult., a child belonging to Peter Murphy, malster, fell into the river Barrow, near Graigue bridge, and were it not for the very praiseworthy conduct of a man named Garret Dolan, baker, he would have been drowned. This is the third child that has been saved from drowning by this man within the last 12 months; and we are sorry to learn that the poor fellow is unable to follow his business, in consequence of his exertions to save this poor child.—*Post.*

This town was visited with a tremendous and sudden fall of rain—one of the heaviest known in Carlow for some years—with continuous gusts of wind, that rendered it no easy task to walk. So far as we can learn there has been no damage done, though the floods that inundated the country were very rapid everywhere. We have had also some vivid flashes of lightning.—*Ibid.*

The following commissions have been signed by the Earl of Bessborough, Lieutenant of this county: Lieutenant Blackney to be Captain, vice Thomas Pierce Butler, of the 24th Regiment, resigned. Ensign Edward Butler to be Lieutenant, vice Blackney promoted. J. Eustace, gentleman, to be Ensign, vice A. Malcomson, of the 5th R. I. Lancers, resigned.

Cork.

The British government is very busy erecting defences in various places on the coast of England, and making some little improvements in the few that exist on the coast of Ireland. The best coast defence that could be given to Ireland would be a good Tenant Right measure; without it England may be sure this country "is but naked though locked up in steel." The government, however, seems to place its reliance on Camden and Carlisle forts and the Pigeon-house, a few guns on the pier at Kingstown and two or three ruined batteries in Bantry Bay, but as these are manifestly insufficient for the protection of the country, we very decidedly advise the people to be making preparations to protect themselves. This is to be done by purchasing serviceable weapons, firearms particularly, and making themselves acquainted with the use of them. Even should those articles never be required, no one will ever regret what they cost. It degrades no man, but, on the contrary, it elevates every man considerably, in his own eyes and the eyes of others, to know how to handle and to have in his possession a sound and serviceable rearm —*Nation*

A company has lately been formed in London with a capital of £325,000 for the establishment of regular steam communication between Cork and Australia. Clipper screw steamers, to be expressly constructed for this line, have already been contracted for. The Great Southern and Western Railway Company have promised to assist the undertaking by facilities of traffic over their line. The route proposed is the Western one, *via* Panama, stopping at the Azores as a mid-Atlantic station for coaling. It is computed that the passage from Melbourne or Sydney to Panama under favorable circumstances will not occupy more than twenty-five days, and from Panama to England fifteen days, making a total of forty days only, while the maximum may be fixed at forty-five days. The selection of Queenstown as the ultimate port of departure, while important in a local and national point of view, is also one made on the clearest and most conclusive evidence of its immense advantage as a terminus for Australian and Pacific communication.—*Constitution.*

Eighty-seven ships from foreign ports have entered the harbor of Queenstown within three days, and the cry is "still they come." Forty-eight of their number are laden with maize. We have ascertained from the captain of a ship leaving Callao on the 13th June last, that there was then employed at that port 35,000 tons of shipping, principally American, at freights ranging from 25s. to 40s. per ton for guano.

On the 27th June, 1634, William Wiseman, Esq., the immediate ancestor of the Cardinal, was returned member for Bandon Bridge, Co. of Cork.

Donegal.

Another turn of the screw is about to be put on the unfortudate people of Donegal! The landlord party want to get the Donegal relief fund, they want to strip the people of the clothing furnished by the relief committee, they want, in plain fact, to exterminate them. A government organ has the following coolly-penned paragraph which, were it not for circumstances with which the landlords cannot interfere, might be a sentence of death to hundreds of the peasantry: "We understand the government is about to issue a warrant for the levy of £1,545 arrears now due for expenses of the extraordinary police force up to the 8th of August last, and that a further expense of about £380 a quarter is still going on for police; also that the sum of £400, or thereabouts, is ordered by the county treasurer for collection, on presentments for compensation for sheep destroyed since the time of last levy." As for this *destruction* of sheep, we have already said, and we repeat, that so long as the owners are "compensated" with three or four times the value of the wretched animals, so long will this mysterious destruction continue. But we rejoice to say that relief, for no inconsiderable number of the fleeced and persecuted peasantry, is at hand. Mr. Durbin, the gentleman appointed by the Australian committees to superintend the emigration they have organized of a number of the most destitute of these oppressed and plundered people, paid us a visit at the *Nation* office, and is at present in Donegal, making the arrangements necessary to carry out that noble scheme of permanent relief, that most touching act of national love, that proceeding which will be an honor for ever to the Irish race. Here is evidence of a bond finer yet longer and stronger than the Atlantic cable, binding together the fragments of a scattered race—here is a sympathetic link between kindred hearts, which time or distance cannot injure! From this island radiate such delicate yet indestructible threads all over the world, and assuredly the day will come when every one of them will thrill with good tidings, and the promise they shall bring will be—the grand, final, and complete relief of all Ireland.—*Nation.*

Extensive improvements have been recently effected in the neighborhood of Sharon, in Donegal, by Mr. William M'Cormack, the railway contractor. From the Inch the sea has been driven out, and a plain of the richest land, at present loaded with a luxuriant crop, now spreads itself over the former bed of the waters. Upwards of 6,000 acres have thus been reclaimed from the sea.

Dublin.

Between twelve and one o'clock on Monday, 27th ult., large volumes of smoke were seen to issue from the northwestern portion of the Bank of Ireland, accompanied by showers of sparks. When first observed the smoke rolled up in such a dense body that danger to the whole building was apprehended; but a body of police under Inspector Corr having come up and gained admission, they went through the building and ascertained that the only cause of alarm was a chimney communicating with a flue leading to the cash office that had taken fire. On approaching the place where the fire was found to exist, the progress of the police was greatly impeded by the thick volumes of smoke that issued from the apartments, and were it not that the appearances of fire were so quickly discerned, it is to be feared that serious consequences might have ensued. An alarm was spread and a large body of persons collected, but separated when they ascertained that no imminent danger was apprehended.

Circulars have been sent to all the magistrates in Ireland soliciting donations towards the building of the Dublin Agricultural Society House in Dublin.

A large annuity reverts to the crown by the death of Sir George Rich, formerly of Dublin Castle.

Kerry.

We continue to hear from every part of the county accounts of the great injury to the crops, &c., on low-lying farms, done by the late floods. It will, we regret to learn, cost the county no less than £7,000 to make good the damages done to bridges, &c., no less than thirty of which have been injured. Road contractors, too, will suffer considerably.—*Post.*

Kilkenny.

Here, writes the *Nation*, is a piece of cheering news for all who regard truly honest and national opinion. The fearless fidelity of the Kilkenny *Journal* to the principles of humanity and justice during the past year, and its great ability and patriotism, could not fail to win for it the widespread support which we find it enjoys. "My dear Sir—The *Nation* of Saturday states in a review of the circulation of Irish newspapers, that the Kilkenny *Journal*, amongst other independant organs, 'is steadily holding its ground.' You will be glad to hear that your statement is under the mark, as the unstamped circulation of the Kilkenny *Journal* has so largely increased as to very nearly double its gross circulation within the last twelve months, and it is still adding to its list of subscribers every day. Faithfully yours, William Kenealy."

Captain Humphry has, in his garden, in Coal-market, an apple tree which now presents ripe fruit and full-blown blossoms growing on the same branches.—*Journal.*

Limerick.

The President of the Mechanics' Institute has received the following letter from William Smith O'Brien, Esq., in reply to a solicitation to deliver a lecture to the members: "Sir—Upon my return to Cahermoyle I have found your letter, in which you communicate a wish of the members of the Limerick Mechanics' Institute that I should deliver a lecture to them. I fear that I cannot at present make any engagement of this kind, as I have promised to deliver an address to the mechanics of Dublin, and since various circumstances have prevented me from accomplishing the promise (which was made last year), they would naturally feel hurt if I were to postpone their claim to that of any other body of men. The mechanics of Ennis have also elicited from me a qualified engagement, which would naturally take precedence of any other. It affords me much gratification to find that the lecture which I delivered last winter at the Athenæum to the mechanics of Limerick and others has met with general approval. I understand that some gentlemen who are connected with the city of Limerick intend to publish it, along with my address to the people of Ireland—thus realizing the wish which you expressed in a former letter for its publication in a permanent form. It has also given me much pleasure to learn from the newspapers that Mr. Monsell and Mr. De Vere are disposed to deliver addresses to the mechanics of Limerick. It is probable that other gentlemen connected with the city of Limerick, or with the counties of Limerick and Clare, would, if solicited, make a similar engagement. It is desirable that the members of the Athenæum and of the Mechanics' Institute should secure the delivery of a course of lectures by one of the public lecturers who are sent on circuit by the government, or by the Dublin Society. I would especially recommend you to endeavor to obtain a course of lectures on Chemistry from Dr. W. K. Sullivan, who, in regard to scientific acquirements, is one of the ablest men in Ireland.—*Nation.*

Tipperary.

The Galties are, beyond dispute, the most extensive range of mountains in Ireland, and, with one exception, Galty-more is also the most elevated. From its summit, on a clear day, you could see thirteen counties. I could tell you a great many strange legends which are connected with those mountains. They contain three large lakes, called the three sisters, one of which is unfathomable. There is also on the top of Galty-more a stone of immense size, one of those Drued Altars which are interspersed throughout the kingdom, called Dawson's Table, but how it could have been brought there will ever remain a mystery; and a short distance from it, is a well of pure ice-cold water, whence a small stream is ever running, which even in the dryest summer is not sensibly diminished. In those mountains also are several caves of vast extent, which contain many beautiful petrefactions.—*Cork Herald.*

The late Emma Sloughter Stanwix, of No. 21 Avenue de Paris, at Versailles, in France, has bequeathed all her estates in the county of Tipperary to Sir Thomas Nicholas Redington, of Kilcornan, and Charles Shrimpton, doctor of medicine, Paris, and their heirs: First, to pay off the mortgages; secondly, to build an hospital in Thurles, county of Tipperary, for the benefit of the poor of the county only, who might be afflicted with accidents or incurable diseases, but to the entire exclusion of fever or any other epidemic disease. Also, an almshouse for poor old widows, aged more than sixty; and that the number should be regulated by the revenues of the estate.

A match of ball-playing for £20 came off in the tennis court of the County Club in Clonmel, between Mr. Kennedy of Carrick-on-Suir, and Mr. Jeremiah Condon, victualler, of Clonmel. After a most spirited contest, Mr. Condon was declared the winner by five games to three, amidst tremendous cheering. Mr. Kennedy's play was greatly admired.

The body of a man named Patrick Burke, a bootmaker, residing in Duncan street, Clonmel, and who was missing since the previous Monday, was found in the river Suir, nearly opposite the new Church of St. Mary's.

Waterford.

Two of the directors of the Irish Mining Company, accompanied by Sir Robert Kane, visited Knockmahon with a view to further extensions of their undertaking, which now employ such a large number of persons. Further experiments are being made on Col. Beresford's property, near Stradbally, for copper ore. The preliminary operations on Lord Stuart de Decies' property at Slievegrine are proceeding. A tram way and tunnel, which will top the side of the mountain, are in course of construction, and as it will save the expense of raising the ore to the top of the mountain, and also be available for drainage, it seems calculated to effect the profitable working of this mine. The specimens which have been tested promise a very large return, and we hope this promise will be fully realized.—*Mail.*

John Power O'Shea, Esq., of Gardenmorris, county Waterford, acted in the kindest manner recently towards one of his tenants named Andrew Quirk, late of Sheestown. Quirk, like many another unfortunate tenant farmer, on viewing his affairs and finding himself so beset with difficulties, concluded he had no other alternative than to resign his farm to his landlord. He accordingly intimated his intentions, and requested Mr. O'Shea to relieve him from a responsibility which he was no longer able to bear. Mr. O'Shea, finding that he could not dissuade Quirk from his intentions, not only complied with his request, but voluntarily exonerated him from all rents and arrears to the amount of £180. He also ordered Mr. Roberts, the kind-hearted steward, to take charge of the crop growing on the farm until he would dispose of it, in order to hand over the proceeds to the poor tenant. Mr. Roberts did so; the crops realized £83, which was handed over to Quirk, and in addition thereto Mr. O'Shea, with a generosity rare in those days, ordered the steward to send him a remittance of £20.

Westmeath.

A melancholy circumstance occurred at Larkfield, the residence of Henry Battersby, Esq. That gentleman and his family being from home, all his domestics, with the exception of the cook (Mary Knox) absented themselves from the mansion during the evening. On their return, finding all the doors closed, and failing to receive any answer to their repeated knocks for admission, one of them effected an entrance through a window and let in the others; they then discovered the body of their fellow-servant lying on the stairs, and quite dead. Her death was the result of a fall down stairs.—*Guardian.*

A most destructive fire broke out in a detached building of the Mullingar Workhouse, comprising clerk's office. The whole of the union papers are destroyed, and only owing to the vigilance and exertions of H. C. Bradshaw, the whole building would be a mass of ruins, as the wind blew favorable for ignition, and it would be lamentable to think of the misery that would ensue to the aged and infirm.

IRISH CATTLE SHOWS.

[*From the Nation.*]

The show held last week in Wexford is declared by the Wexford *People* to have been a failure, and that in Enniscorthy the previous week was not much better. At the dinner which took place in the latter town scarcely two dozen persons were present. At Wexford there was no feed at all. At Gowran, there was a show and a dinner, but thereby hangs a tale. The talented and patriotic editor of the Kilkenny *Journal* was present, and in the course of the evening, having been called on to speak, he arose and did speak, and what he said, and was about to say, was the truth. He had, however, got no farther than the outer rim or rind of it when a commotion arose as if all the prize beasts had been let into the banquet-room and were bellowing at the very top of their might. The noise, however, came from the landlords who were present, and who were horrified at hearing the truth loudly spoken in such a place, in the presence too of a number of tenant farmers who listened to every sentence with delight and applauded it to the echo. "No politics," shouted the alarmed landlords and their toadies who had themselves been spouting politics all the night, and politics too which had not the most remote connection with Irish farming, while the remarks of the editor of the *Journal* were of the greatest interest and importance to every agriculturist in Ireland. A Captain Steele was allowed to become very valiant before the bullock-feeders, to abuse the French colonels when he knew he was at a safe distance from their swords, to spout without interruption a quantity of bombast about "the army and navy of England," and to inflict a number of absurd songs of the same character on the company, but when Mr. Kenealy attempted to speak a few words, having a close and practical connection with the real business of the meeting, he was treated to a howl from the non-political captain and his admiring audience. The Editor of the *Journal*, however, is not a man to be put down by clamor. He raised his voice and spoke out what he had to say, though threatened with physical violence by the landlords and a number of flunkies. The captain fought shy at this stage of the affair, which may be accounted for by the fact that although none of the French colonels had entered the house, yet some sturdy tenant farmers had formed themselves into a body-guard round the editor. The chairman vacated the chair; the captain complained that an exceedingly pleasant evening (he had been singing) was spoiled; confusion reigned in the banquetting hall, and the editor and his friends left the room. Mr. Kenealy did well in raising a voice on behalf of the Irish tenantry on this occasion; it was perfectly fitting that the truths he told should be spoken out, and if his honest words exploded the whole humbug about his ears, the work was much needed.

We have lately had quite a number of cattle shows in Ireland, and many columns of the Irish papers have been filled with praises of the animals exhibited, and with lists of the prizes given to their owners. Up to a certain point we see nothing to object to in these cattle shows. If some few persons will identify themselves with their horses, cows, sheep and pigs, and pride themselves on the medals and "honorable mention" which should, strictly speaking, belong to the brutes, they may so far be allowed to indulge their peculiar tastes and pursue their

great ambitions without remark. But when those persons at the conclusion of their exhibitions go to toasting and speech-making, and speak of Ireland and its people as if the nation were admirably and completely represented in themselves and their filthy beasts, we most decidedly object. We cannot perceive any sort of relation between the state of Ireland and the dimensions of the Hon. Mr. Somebody's in-calf cow, or the weight of his great prize ram imported only last year, and fed and cared for ever since by an intelligent steward from the land o' cakes. We believe that the depth of fat on a pig's ribs is no criterion of the comfort enjoyed by a tenantry; we know that the milking qualities of long horns, or short horns, is a matter of small importance to the peasant's children, and when we hear the coats of the cows spoken of in glowing terms, we cannot avoid thinking how far the praise would be from applying to the coats of the people.

Cattle show oratory has in fact become a bore and an insult, and the shows themselves, in the present circumstances of this country, are little better. We are not surprised to see that the tenant farmers are beginning to shun them.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

Catholic University of Ireland.—The following letter from the Lord Primate, Dr. Dixon, dated Armagh, Sept. 21st, has been received by Mr. Blake, M. P., Waterford, who has promised his Grace all the co-operation in his power on the important subject to which it refers: "Sir—I have been requested to invite your attention, and that of the other Catholic members of Parliament, to the importance of pressing the Government to grant a charter for the Catholic University of Ireland. The matter has already been mooted in an address of the rector and professors to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and if this step be followed up by the early and energetic support of the Catholic members, I think it would probably be successful. The precedent of the charter granted to the University of Quebec, and the aid granted recently to the Scotch universities, together with the fact that the Catholic University has been mainly supported by the noble exertions of the people of Ireland, in order to supply themselves with the higher education, certainly affords the Catholic University a strong claim to be recognized by the state."

Conversion of Russia to the Catholic Faith.—This glorious dream is well calculated to inspire with feelings of joy all true Catholics who have learnt to know and love the Russian people. The Russian nation is most interesting, and it is singular that schismatics, civilized by the eighteenth century, should have preserved so many precious qualities. But God alone can transform into reality the dream of the conversion of Russia. Let us not forget that in her actual state she is given up to error, and is hostile to our faith as to our greatness. The unheard of extension of her power forbids us to second its increase. We have checked her progress in the Black Sea, but she has since then seized on vast tracts in Northern Asia. Let us not forget the disasters we have experienced since two-and-a-half centuries from our devotion to the Protestant alliance, an error which led to the creation of German pantheism, the father of the French revolution, and to the preponderance of England, that is of the European revolution. As long as Russia remains schismatical she will prove dangerously hostile to the interests of France.—*Univers.*

France—Amiens.—The work of church restoration seems general throughout Europe. An especial impetus is given to it in France, under patronage of the Emperor. The visitor to Amiens will encounter evidence of this, in the exterior work going on at the Cathedral, and in the interior operations at St. Jaques. This latter church was accidentally burnt down some few months ago. It is now being suitably restored, and will combine an air of economical details with imposing elegance. There is much to be admired and imitated in the production of effective results in French architecture. The Cathedral renovations externally are in excellent keeping.

Loretto Convent, Fermoy.—The Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne, admitted to the religious habit, as choir sister, Miss O'Sullivan, called in religion Sister Mary Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr. John O'Sullivan, of Fermoy. At the same time, Miss Alice Moylan, in religion Mary Clare, received the habit as lay sister. This convent was established in October, 1853, with only three nuns and one lay sister, from Rathfarnham, near Dublin; and now, chiefly owing to the pious and judicious management of Mrs. Dease, the superioress, there is a community of about twenty-five, including lay sisters.—*Cork Examiner.*

Right Rev. Dr. Goold, Lord Bishop of Melbourne.—This distinguished prelate, who is at present in Ireland, for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of clergymen to supply the wants of his extensive diocese, has left Dublin on a visit to Cork, his native city. We understand that Michael B. Moran, Esq., of Dublin, has been engaged by his lordship to furnish several plans and drawings of churches, convents, and schools, which it is the intention of his lordship to erect in various parts of his diocese.—*Nation.*

Restitution of Eleven Pounds.—Joseph D. M'Dermott, Esq., Ballymahon, acknowledges the receipt of a sum of £11 through the Rev. Robert O'Reilly, C.C., Edgeworthstown, as restitution money.

Rome and Russia.—According to a French journal of high position the following joyful intelligence can be relied on as authentic. The Orthodox Greek Church of Russia is about to form a fusion with the United Greek Church, and, consequently, to recognize the supremacy of His Holiness the Pope. The Catholic religion flourishes among the faithful people of Poland, who now cling as fervently to the hallowed dogmas of the faith, as in the palmy days of the illustrious John Sobieski, the glorious preserver of European freedom. We anticipate a noble future for the gallant Poles—the chivalrous countrymen of Kosciusko.

Jubilee Solemnities at Donaghpatrick.—Large crowds assembled at the churches of Donaghpatrick and Caherlistrane, to avail themselves of the spiritual advantages of the Jubilee. His Grace the Archbishop attended the latter church and administered confirmation to several hundreds of the faithful. Several sermons were preached by the Rev. Patrick Corcoran, R.C.C., and by the Rev. M. Mulkerrin, P.P.—*Tuam Herald.*

The Catholic Church of Tyrrellspass, county Westmeath, was opened for divine service on Sunday, the 26th of September. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell attended, as also several clergymen from the neighboring parishes and a large congregation. The opening sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Fox, who, in language truly eloquent and impressive, lucidly explained the many passages in the Gospel of the day; and in conclusion besought his hearers to treasure up that faith for which their forefathers suffered so much, and hand it down unsullied to their children. Immediately after the sermon the people retired to their homes delighted, and imploring God's blessings on their beloved pastor, the Rev. P. Byrne, P. P., whose exertions in carrying out the undertaking have won for him their lasting gratitude.

The Leinster *Journal* says: "Gentle and Catholic reader! it is the hour for rejoicing. Christ's Vicegerents on earth are amongst us—the Jesuit Fathers are in Tullamore! Our town this moment presents a spectacle which no language of ours could adequately describe. We are lost in admiration at all we have seen and witnessed. The Mission is progressing most gloriously, and already producing its fruits. The admirable arrangements perfected by the Very Rev. Dr. M'Alroy are the admiration of all. Our Chapel is nightly crowded almost to suffocation—the side galleries groan beneath their weight. Hundreds daily surround the Confessional. It would appear as if the just and merciful God had sent down His especial graces and benediction upon our population."

The demise of the Rev. John Wall, O.S.A., is very generally regretted at Fethard. He was uncle to the Rev. P. Wall, P.P., Ardmore, and had two brothers in the sacred ministry—the late Very Rev. E. Wall, P.P. and V.G., Lismore, and the Rev. Walter Wall, C.C. of same place. A requiem High Mass and Office was celebrated for the eternal repose of the soul of the deceased on the 22d September, at the Augustinian Chapel, and was attended by twenty-two clergymen, both regular and secular, including the provincial of his order, the Very Rev. P. Lynch, Callan.

On Sunday, 26th Sept., his Lordship the Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Brien attended at Abbeyside, near Dungarvan, for the purpose of consecrating the new altar. The spacious chapel was densely crowded by the clergy of the district and a vast congregation. At twelve o'clock High Mass was commenced, and his lordship being robed in pontificals proceeded to consecrate the altar. The Rev. Dr. Ryan, Carrickbeg, preached a sermon suitable to the occasion, which was heard with profound attention, and in which he sustained his long-earned reputation as a powerful and accomplished preacher.

The Edinburgh *Courant* states that the early altarpiece, ascribed to Mabuse, containing portraits of a Scottish King and Queen; which her Majesty, on a representation to that effect by a few leading noblemen and gentlemen, graciously directed to be removed from Hampton Court to Holyrood, has now been framed with much taste, so as to display advantageously the four pictures of which it is composed, and placed in the picture gallery of Holyrood Palace.

His Lordship the Bishop of Clifton held an Ordination in the Dominican Church of the Annunciation, Woodchester, on Ember Saturday, September 18th, at which Brother Francis O'Brien, O. S. D., and Brother Joseph Henry Bartlett, O. S. D., were ordained priests; and Brother Aloysius Hyacinth Dixon, O. S. D., Brother Thomas Albert Greenough, O. S. D., and Brother Edmund John Buckler, O. S. D., were ordained Subdeacons.—*Weekly Register.*

We learn from Rome that the Bishop of Canton (Mgr. Guillemin) took his departure from Civita Vecchia, for his distant diocese, carrying with him the benediction of the Sovereign Pontiff on behalf of his work of mercy. A solemn Mass of Thanksgiving was offered at the Church of the Foreign Missions, in celebration of the treaty between France and China.—*Ibid.*

The establishment of the Missions Etrangeres of Paris has received from Admiral Rigault de Genouilly a bell taken at Canton. It is painted red, has on it a great number of Chinese characters and inscriptions, and weighs upwards of seven hundred kilogrammes (1544). It has no clapper, and to create sound is struck by a wooden hammer in certain parts of the exterior.

A solemn Mass of Thanksgiving was performed at Paris, in the Church of the Foreign Missions, in celebration of the treaty between France and China.

Accounts from Brest mention a grand religious ceremony, at which the crew of the frigate Perseverance attended on their return to France after a three years' voyage. The crew, in full dress, proceeded to the Church of St. Louis, where a Mass was offered in thanksgiving for their prosperous voyage. During the service twenty of the seamen and boys, under the direction of a lieutenant, chanted select pieces of sacred music.

The Institute of Sœurs Hospitalieres of France has decided that the French Sisters of Charity who were sent to Lisbon shall be recalled, on account of the ill-treatment they have received in that city, The Sisters who are in the other towns of Portugal shall remain for the present.

The Archbishop of Toledo has gone to Alcala de Herares to superintend the execution of the order relative to the national and ecclesiastical archives, which are to be conveyed to that city and deposited in the huge building erected by the famous Cardinal Ximenes de Cisneros for the purposes of public instruction.

On the 7th Sept., at Moscow, the metropolitan Archbishop, standing on the high altar of the Church of the Assumption, addressed a solemn allocution to the Emperor Alexander, and charged him to carry the orthodox Christian faith by all the means and appliances of his gigantic empire into the heart of China.

The Rev. John Fogarty celebrated his first Mass, assisted by the Rev. James M'Mahon, to the great happiness of the people of Ennis. He is a convert to the Catholic faith, and his strict adherence to his religious duties since his conversion elicit the highest respect from all who know the rev. gentleman.—*Munster News.*

The Rev. Father Moran, one of the exemplary and zealous Catholic curates of Kilrush, is appointed administrator of the Bishop's parish at Newmarket-on-Fergus.—*Ibid.*

Miss Peel, a near relative of Sir Robert Peel, has contributed the sum of £40 towards the erection of the new Church of Tramore. Miss Peel is a convert to Catholicity, and her generosity on this occasion is only in accordance with her zeal for the Church of her adoption.

A letter from Rome, in the Brussels *Independance*, states that the opening of China to Christian missionaries is the absorbing theme in Rome; and the Pope, it is added, is about to organize a grand collection throughout Catholic Europe on behalf of special missions.

It is now about seven hundred years since a Cardinal visited Ireland. We believe the first and only occasion, till the recent visit of Cardinal Wiseman, was at the Synod of Kells, in Meath, in the 12th century. Rinuccini was not a Cardinal, he was only a Nuncio.

Miltown Park, near Ranelagh, in the county Dublin, formerly the residence of Baron George, has been purchased by the Jesuit Fathers, and opened by them as a house of spiritual exercises, in which laymen as well as ecclesiastics can make retreats.

Mr. Sherlock, officer of inland revenue, at present stationed in Thurles, has become a convert to the Catholic Church.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

The appeal made in the chapel of Roscommon, on behalf of the funds of the Sisters of Mercy, was most successful, upwards of £80 having been contributed on the occasion.

It was stated at Paris that the Bull had arrived for the erection of the Bishopric of Renne, into an Archbishopric.

Canon Capelle, of Douai, will be appointed Bishop of Constantina in Algeria, which place is about to be erected into a see.

Domestic.

A Priest Poisoned in New Mexico.—A most foul and sacrilegious misdeed has saddened the infant diocese of Santa Fe, the details of which we extract from the *Propagateur Catholique* of New Orleans: "On coming to his new scene of labor in New Mexico, Bishop Lemy found it necessary to remedy several disorders which affected morals and discipline in various places. For this purpose he made use of the wisest and most prudent of his clergy, appointing their residence where he judged their presence most necessary. These changes were welcomed by all good Catholics, as a proof of the Bishop's kind and enlightened zeal for their spiritual welfare. But they were disliked by others, whose pride, self-love or baser interests were wounded by this exercise of Episcopal authority. Among the changes made by the Bishop was the appointment of Rev. Mr. Avel to Mora, a parish in the northern extremity of the diocese. The reverend gentleman was selected, because he was a model of zeal, firmness, and irreproachable conduct, and had administered the parish of Santa Fe under the eyes of the Bishop, in the most praiseworthy way, for three years. He was there only a few weeks, when the sons of Belial found, to their cost, that the Rev. Mr. Avel was a man of Apostolic firmness, with whom tampering and trifling were alike impossible. They determined accordingly to get rid of him by clamor and tumult, if possible. On Sunday, August 1st, while he was preaching, a noisy crowd got possession of the church doors, and attempted to disturb the service by loud cries of 'down with him!' 'We won't have this priest,' &c. But the firm, respectful demeanor of the rest of the congregation convinced them that such efforts were unavailing. Hence murder became for those desperate men the only alternative; and the way in which they contrived his death was worthy of such wretches. They put poison in the wine that he used for the Holy Sacrifice. On the Tuesday following, August 3d, the reverend gentleman, near the close of Mass, had consumed the chalice; he felt such a strange taste and sensation, that he turned to the young Mexican, who was serving Mass, and said 'Was that wine that you put in the cruet? It cannot have been. Taste it.' The young clerk, who no more suspected the truth than the priest himself, put it to his lips and tasted it. They both soon found it to be poison. The good priest recommended himself to his patron saint (St. Stephen, whose festival it was), asked through his intercession grace to pardon his enemies, and finished Mass, as if nothing had happened. He then turned to the people, and exclaimed: 'I have been poisoned; but, whoever may have been the cause of my death, I forgive them with all my heart.' Going then into the Sacristy he unrobed, wrote with dying hand a few lines to the Bishop, and breathed his last within less than an hour. The young clerk, who had only tasted the poison, lived till next day."

Bleeker, N. Y.—The clergyman who attends this place, at his last visit, received two persons into the Church. One of these was a young lady, a Methodist, whose intended conversion having come to the ears of her co-religionists, so terrified them that they held sundry prayer meetings and special services to avert the calamity. At one of these a rev. preacher waxed so warm in his zeal, that by his screams and shouts he scared some horses in the street, causing them to run away with their vehicles! In three or four weeks time, several others, who are now under instruction, will be received into the Church.

The Jubilee.—We are happy to learn that the Jubilee is progressing most satisfactorily throughout the diocese. The holy exercises are now going on simultaneously in four different quarters of the diocese, and shortly after the first of November almost every congregation will enjoy the precious blessing resulting from this holy season of grace. In the country congregations, very few are found who do not seek to avail themselves of the privileges which this holy time of prayer affords in so great abundance.—*Louisville Guardian.*

"A Rich Legacy."—Under this heading appeared recently an item, stating that the estate of Mr. Dermot Dempsey, of Macon, lately deceased, amounting to $500,000, had been left, except $5,000, to the Catholic Church. The Macon *Telegraph* copies the same item, and adds: "Mr. Dempsey's estate, we have been informed, is valued at somewhere about $250,000, and all goes to his children—not a cent to the Catholic Church, as we are informed and believe."

Death of a Dean.—We have intelligence of the demise of the Rev. Romuald Pare, Dean of the diocese of Montreal. He died at St. Jacques de l'Achigan on the 7th inst., in the 79th year of his age. The deceased Rev. gentleman had the pastoral care of Saint Jacques during the last 39 years. He was buried on the 9th inst., in his own parish church.—*Toronto Mirror.*

A public examination of the pupils of St. Mark's Catholic School, Kenosha, Wis., says the Kenosha *Times* of the 8th inst., was held yesterday, at which several of our citizens were present. This school numbers about one hundred and fifty pupils, and is taught by Mr. G. Scanlan—a gentleman thoroughly competent for the task he has undertaken—assisted occasionally in the higher branches and languages by the pastor of the Church, Rev. Mr. Roche. Though this School has been organized but a few months, the pupils have made marked and gratifying progress in their studies, and have, generally, proven themselves in diligence and behavior a credit to themselves, their parents, and their teachers. Various premiums were awarded at the close of the exercises. The pupils gave a dramatic entertainment, which was enlivened by most excellent music by Phelps' Band, accompanied by dancing and singing. The audience manifested their approbation by repeated applause. This entertainment will be repeated this evening, when a small admission of ten cents will be charged to defray expenses.

There was quite a festival at St. Peter's Church, Troy, lately, on the occasion of the consecration of a new Baptismal Font, in that church. A procession was formed of the children of the Sabbath School after the vesper service—the females being all dressed in white, with white wreaths on their heads, and preceded by a large wreath which was carried by one of their number, and the boys being also dressed neatly, followed by their pastor, Rev. Mr. Walworth, and the sanctuary boys. After marching around the church, the ceremonies peculiar to such occasions took place. Some appropriate remarks were made by the pastor, when several little girls took up a contribution for the Baptismal Font among those present, and quite a sum was collected. The church was crowded.—*Budget.*

The exercises of the Jubilee in the Cathedral closed on Sunday evening, 10th inst., with a sermon, by Father Gaudentius, and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The rich fruits reaped from these exercises is a source of gratification to the Christian heart. No less than three thousand approached the Sacraments during the week—many who lived in sin for years became reconciled to the God whom they had so long offended. The exercises in St. Peter's, Allegheny, also closed on the same day, with the same consoling result as that in the Cathedral. Four hundred approached the Sacraments.—*Pittsburgh Catholic.*

The new Church of St. Louis, at New Boston, Clermont County, Ohio, will be blessed on Sunday, 24th inst. Same day the corner-stone of the new church at Vera Cruz, four miles from Fayetteville, will be blessed.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ENGLAND.

Salisbury Cathedral. — Thursday, Sept. 30, was the 600th anniversary of the dedication of this noble pile, which was completed during the prelacy of Bishop Bridport, two years after his accession to the see. In "Brown's Hankbook to Salisbury Cathedral," we find the following: "At length, on September 30, 1258, Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, presided at the solemn dedication of the stately pile in the presence of the King and Queen and a large assemblage of prelates, nobles, and the neighboring families. The Cathedral of Salisbury was completed in thirty-eight years, at an expense of 40,000 marks, or £26,666 13s. 4d.

Monument to Feargus O'Connor. — We (Nottingham *Journal*) understand the admirers of the late Feargus O'Connor are subscribing to erect a monument or statue to his memory. We also learn that an application to the Town Council for permission to erect the monument in the Aboretum has been unsuccessful. By declining to give their consent we think the corporation has made a mistake. A monument to Feargus O'Connor, with a proper inscription upon it, would not be out of place anywhere, and Nottingham seems as fitting a town as any to receive it.

At the late Durham Assizes, a very deaf old lady, who had brought an action for damages against a neighbor, was being examined, when the judge suggested a compromise, and instructed counsel to ask her what she would take to settle the matter. "What will you take?" asked the gentleman in the bobtailed wig of the old lady. The old lady merely shook her head at the counsel, informing the jury in confidence that she was "very hard of hearin'." "His lordship wants to know what you will take?" asked the counsel, again bawling as loud as he could in the old lady's ear. "I thank his lordship kindly" (the ancient dame answered), "and if it's no ill-convenience to him, I'll take a little warm ale!" (Roars of laughter.)

A successful attempt has at last been made to obtain what has long been a desideratum in lithography, namely, the means of transferring a chalk drawing from paper to stone, so as to yield any required number of impressions. Mr. Paul Gauci, whose name and that of his father have long been honorably known in connection with drawing upon stone, has discovered and holds the secret of this desirable process.—*Athenæum.*

A rich saddler, whose daughter was afterwards married to the celebrated Earl of Halifax, ordered in his will that she should lose her fortune if she did not marry a saddler. The young Earl of Halifax, in order to win the bride, served an apprenticeship of seven years to a saddler, and afterwards bound himself to the rich saddler's daughter for life.

A monument to the memory of the late Mrs. Browne, wife of Colonel Browne, late Commissioner of Police, has just been completed at the Cathedral of St. Asaph, adjoining the remains of her sister, the late Mrs. Hemans, the celebrated authoress.

A British cutter had been seized by the Portuguese authorities in the Mozambique Channel, for not paying the dues at Delagoa Bay. The Consul had left for England, to bring the case under the notice of the Foreign-office.

The aggregate of the vessels now in course of construction in the Chatham dockyard is nearly 20,000 tons.

English and Welsh coals are selling at Malta at 18s. per ton—a figure cheaper than coal in Limerick.

FRANCE.

Wife or Wolf.—In France the Society for the Protection of Animals does not enjoy that popular respect which it deserves, the small wits of the capital indulging in endless jokes at its expense. The last joke is to this effect: A countryman, armed with an immense club, presents himself before the president of the society, and claims the first prize. He is asked to describe the act of humanity on which he founds his claim. "I saved the life of a wolf," replies the countryman. "I might easily have killed him with this bludgeon," and he swings his weapon in the air, to the intense discomfiture of the president. "But where was the wolf?" inquires the latter; "what had he done to you?" "He had just devoured my wife," is the reply. The president reflects an instant and then says: "My friend, I am of opinion that you have been sufficiently rewarded."

The Paris *Pays* states that 150,000,000 francs have been allocated for the defence of the port of Havre, of which the merchants of Havre are to provide 70,000,000; 17,000,000 francs are to be devoted to the defence of Dunkirk; 7,000,000 to Dieppe, and 1,800,000 to Fecamp. Similar works are to be executed at Calais and Boulogne.

Prince Napoleon left Paris on the 26th ult., per special train, for Warsaw, there to meet the Emperor of Russia, and witness the great military evolutions. The Prince was expected to return to Paris about the 5th of October. It was rumored that Napoleon had gone to Warsaw to invite the Emperor Alexander to Paris.

There is great talk in Paris of the creation of 500 barons, who are to form the nucleus of a new *noblesse* to surround and support the throne. This report has given rise to another, that of the intended coronation of the Emperor at Notre Dame, like the great Napoleon, in the month of January next.

The mayor of Troyes has issued an order that no kite should be hoisted within a distance of 500 yards from the wires of the electric telegraph. This order has been given in consequence of the inspector of the telegraphs having pointed out cases in which despatches have been interrupted by kites becoming entangled in the wires.

Father Lacordaire has arrived in Paris for the purpose of celebrating the marriage of Mdlle. de Montalembert and M. de Meaux, which is to take place in the private chapel of the Duc de Luynes' hotel.

M. de Rigand, Marquis de Vaudreuil, has just died at La Reole. With him becomes extinct one of the old families of the French nobility which has produced several excellent general officers.

A letter from Toulon says the boiler of the corvette Roland, whilst being tried, exploded, and wounded at least 35 persons, nine of whom had died, including the Captain and Chief Engineer.

It was whispered that the Empress Eugenie is again in a condition to afford hopes that the Imperial dynasty of France will not hang on the single life of the young Prince.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* says that a port of refuge is to be constructed between Brest and Cherbourg.

A French band, of which the master is a Limerick man, played up Garryowen at Cherbourg.

SCOTLAND.

Extraordinary Occurrence.—A Dumfries paper has the following: "A son of Mr. M'Kie, a parochial teacher, a boy six years of age, became sick after eating a quantity of fruit, and vomited an eel fully fifteen inches long and proportionately thick. This took place in his father's house, and in the presence of several members of the family. A respectable townsman was present at the time, and while the boy was suffocating, blood oozing from his mouth and nostrils, he observed something moving to and fro in the child's mouth, and, seizing it, pulled out an eel, which, as stated above, was upwards of fifteen inches long. The boy's mother states that about two years ago she can remember the child explaining that it had swallowed a little eel that had been swimming about in its pannikin. The boy enjoyed ordinary health, and complained of no unusual sensation in his stomach. His mother observed that his appetite was rather ravenous, and that he was subject to starting in his sleep, and restless when awake."

BELGIUM.

Brussels.—A correspondent of the *Independence* writes from Ostend: "On the arrival of the steamer from London, the Custom-house officers, while examining the luggage of the passengers, conceived some suspicions of the amplitude of a crinoline worn by the Countess D—— R——, who was accompanied by Major K——, both Russian subjects, and who landed at Ostend. The officers thought it their duty to repeat an examination made in the first instance with a delicacy which the position of the passengers justified. This led to the discovery of a great quantity of silks, neckerchiefs, and other articles of dress, amounting to the value of about £120. A *proces verbal* has been drawn up against the delinquents."

An official return published by the Belgian government shows that since 1850, 37,750 hectares (the hectare is 2 1-2 acres) of land have been drained in Belgium, and it is calculated that this has increased the value of the agricultural production by 1,500,000f.

The value of fruit, vegetables, butter and eggs, sent every week from Belgium to England is estimated at £400,000, and is constantly increasing.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna.—A letter says: "It is again in contemplation of reducing the Austrian army, which is considered too large for the financial resources of the country. It is even affirmed that the Emperor has acquiesced in this measure, which would lead to a saving of 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 florins in the budget. Adding thereto the 65,000,000 florins which, it is said, is to be paid by MM. de Rothschild for the purchase of the Southern Railway, an equilibrium between the receipts and expenses of the State could be soon effected."

The monument which is to be erected at Praigue in honor of the late Marshal Radetzky is now to be seen at Nuremberg, in the foundry of Burgschmiet and Lenz. Eight colossal figures, which represent a grenadier, a rifleman, a cannoneer, a Tyrolese chasseur, a huzzar, (a Hungarian,) a sailor, (a Dalmatian,) a lancer, (a Pole,) and a borderer, (a Croat,) support the much-loved commander on shields. The figures are of bronze, and the cast of all of them is said to be perfect. The whole monument, which is 28 feet high from the soles of the men's feet to the tip of a flag which is in the marshal's hand, weighs 150 cwt., and the greater part of the metal of which it is made was taken from the Sardinians during the war in 1849.

Intelligence from Vienna states that it is not true, as announced in some German journals, that the Austrian government proposes to subject foreign newspapers to censorship before delivering them, and to impose a stamp duty on non-political journals.

A letter from Vienna says that the Austrian Cabinet attaches only secondary importance to the possessions of Russia at Villa Franca, and will not make it the subject of any democratic notes.

It is proposed to increase the number of dioceses in Austria, though there are already ninety-four bishops. The expense, it is added, is to be paid by the government, in the first instance; but, as the church can now receive donations and legacies, it is believed it will soon receive enough to maintain them.

ITALY.

A letter from Rome, of the 14th Sept., says: "Hostilities have broken out afresh between the French and Roman soldiery in this city, in spite of the peace-making exertions of Cardinal Antonelli and the French ambassador a couple of months ago, when after several previous frays, order was restored under the auspices of the French and Roman generals. Four French soldiers of the 40th Regiment were discussing with the puzzled master of a cafe, the propriety of their receiving change for a Napoleon which they had not as yet produced, when a Roman dragoon came in to ask for a wafer to seal a letter he was about to send to his mother at Velletri. Whether the dragoon showed his disapprobation of the unreasonableness of the French soldiers by some gesture or not, certain it is that they turned upon him and struck him, following him out of the cafe into the street, where, in self-defence, he was obliged to draw his sword upon them, and a combat ensued, in which, in spite of the odds against him, the dragoon, with his long weapon, might have had the best of the encounter, had he not got entangled with his own spurs whilst turning short round to defend himself from the assaults of one of his foes who had attacked him in the rear, and fallen to the ground a helpless prey to the sabres of his assailants. The dragoon's head was split open before he could be rescued, and he would probably have been hacked to pieces if a patrol of French soldiers had not opportunely arrived, having been previously sent for by the master of the cafe to settle the difficulty about the Napoleon. The four soldiers left their victim on the ground, and fled, pursued by the patrol, towards the Via del Sudario, where they were captured and brought back, amidst the hooting and hissing of the mob, one or two of them bearing marks of the dragoon's handiwork. The wounded man was taken immediately to the hospital. So much irritation was produced amongst his fellow-soldiers on hearing of the affair that the colonel of the dragoons gave orders for the barracks to be closed, and every man to remain within; but many dragoons were already out on leave, and these repaired in menacing attitude to the French barracks, where, however, the officers succeeded in preventing any further conflict. It is expected that one or two of the French soldiers who commenced the quarrel will be shot, in accordance with the severe measures ordered by General de Guyon on a similar occasion, shortly before his departure for France."

Vesuvius at night, says a letter from Naples, presents a great bed of charcoal fire, as it were, on its side. On Sunday morning a heavy cannonade was heard from it, lasting perhaps half an hour. This took place just at break of day. During the night some persons felt the shock of an earthquake.

Austria has resolved to found a semi-official Italian newspaper at Milan charged with defending her policy, and to be called the *Gazette Italiana.*

Letters from Rome say the Pope has commuted the sentence from imprisonment for life of a vast number of political offenders.

A despatch from Rome announces that the Pope is well pleased with the news that the Chinese empire is opened to Christianity.

SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain in a Coal-Pit.—The *Espana* contains an account of the Queen of Spain having visited the coal-mines in the neighborhood of San Juan. Her Majesty expressed a desire to descend into the principal pit, which is upwards of three hundred and fifty feet deep, and to go further in the pit than any one had ever been. The President of the Council and General Lemery went down to receive the Queen, and her Majesty afterwards descended. When the Queen got to the bottom, she cried to her suite that they might follow her without fear. The Queen then went along the principal gallery of the pit, which goes on an incline upwards of three hundred yards—a great part of this under the sea. Arrived at the very extremity, the Queen formed her initials on a large block of coal, by means of drops from a tallow candle. The Director declared that no female had ever had the courage to go so far, and he requested and obtained permission to place a commemorative stone on the spot.

The Spanish Cortes.—The present Spanish Cortes, elected under a system of falsification of the electoral lists, which rendered them the reverse of fair representation of the political feelings of the country, have been dissolved. An election is to take place, with thoroughly revised lists, and the new Cortes will, as the Spanish canstitution lays it down, assemble on the 1st of December. The O'Donnell Ministry, which may be described as one sharing with the Progressista party the love for greater freedom of individual movement, chiefly as far as the press and the commerce of the country are concerned, while it resists the Moderados demands for an extention of the franchise and a curtailment of the rights of the Crown, will now get its hands free, and be enabled to proceed in downright earnest to the firm establishment of constitutional government in Spain, which O'Donnell loudly enough professed to have at heart.

The Queen-Mother. — An article in the *Fenix*, the organ of Queen Christina, has excited some attention. It again declares that her Majesty has no desire to return to Spain, though she sees with uneasiness the "agitated state of the country, and the ardent political passions which prevail, and which threaten to cause serious complications." "The Queen," it adds, "would only be induced to return if grave circumstances should require fresh sacrifices from her, in order to sustain the throne of her august daughter, and defend it, as she did in former times, from usurpation."

On the 15th September, the officers of the garrison of Madrid paid Marshal O'Donnell a visit to congratulate him, in the name of the army, on his arrival in the capital. The Marshal returned thanks in a pithy soldier-like speech, assuring the officers that he was highly satisfied with the brilliant state of discipline and military instruction of the army, and that he should rely upon them for the defence of the constitutional Queen against her enemies, whatever be the disguise they should adopt in order to assail her. The dissolution of the Cortes had caused general satisfaction to the Liberal party in the city, and telegrams from different towns state that the same was the case in the provinces also.

The Spanish government has sent a commission of officers to Paris to study the system and use of the rifle muskets in the French army.

PRUSSIA.

An Enterprising Traveller.—We find the following in *Voss's Gazette:* "A Moldavian Jew, named Israel Benjamin, is considered by MM. de Humboldt, Petermann, and Ritters, as one of the most judicious and intrepid travellers of the age. Since 1845, he has gone over the eastern countries of Europe as well as Egypt, Palestine, Persia, the Regencies of Tripoli and Tunis, Algeria and Morocco. He is now preparing to start for Affghanistan and China. The Geographical Society of Berlin have charged him to solve, during the course of this journey, several geographical and ethnographical questions. Benjamin has published in his peregrinations some papers in Arabic, Hebrew, French, and German, and has just had printed at Hanover a work entiled "Eight Years' Travels in Asia and Africa."

Press Prosecutions.—Under the auspices of the Prince of Prussia, a growing severity is employed against the public press. The two chief Liberal papers at Berlin—the *National Zeitung* and the *Volk's Zeitung*—have been seized; and now a decree has been issued, prohibiting the monthly publication *Jahrhundert*, which appears at Hamburgh, from entering the Prussian dominions. These are the "Liberal" tendencies with which the Prince initiates his Regency.

RUSSIA.

Conflagration.—A letter from St. Petersburg says: "The fire continues its ravages. Every day we receive the news of fresh disasters occasioned by the burning of the forests and the dry turf. Sparks carried by the wind have even in several places set fire to the wooden sleepers of the Moscow Railway and to the posts of the telegraph wires. The passengers that were in an express train, driven at a great rate, were half suffocated in passing through one of these places. Afterwards the communications were interrupted for thirty-six hours. At the moment when Strauss' band were playing at the Vauxhall of Parlovsk, the tocsin was all at once heard sounding in the town. The crowd perceived the glare of a fire which had broken out in the neighborhood of the same quarter in which occurred the serious conflagration only fifteen days ago. Several houses have been destroyed, and the lives have been lost of a young Jewess and several children, whose parents had gone to see the illuminations at Vauxhall."

The Russian Peasants.—The *Augsburgh Gazette* publishes a communication from St. Petersburg, which speaks of renewed agitation amongst the peasants on the question of emancipation. The Russian journals are silent on the subject, but those of Poland have a few details, from which it appears that the old noblesse are averse to the projected measure. Their opposition has occasioned great excitement among the peasantry. The nobles and their families have been compelled to take refuge in the nearest town. They demand protection from government, which mainly endeavors to induce them to make concessions, as the promise of the Emperor cannot be withdrawn. The Volhynea, Redolia, and the Ukraine are the chief scenes of these disorders.

A train of wagons under a strong escort, and containing 226 lbs. of gold, and 7,200 lbs. of silver from the mines of Altai, recently passed through Nijni Novogorod, *en route* to St. Petersburg.

The *Invalide Russe* states that the telegraph from St. Petersburg to Moscow is to be extended to the frontiers of China, by which means it will be possible to receive news from Pekin in a week.

A large caravan of Russo-Greek missionaries started a month ago under the Archimandrite Goori for Pekin. Russia will be first in the field of conversion.

Russia is now making arrangements with the Greek Government for a coal depot near Athens, similar to that of Villa Franca.

The German Scientific Convention is now holding its thirty-seventh session at Carlsruhe. There are 1,100 German, Russian, and Swedish members present; Italy is represented by four, and France by twelve.

HOME MISCELLANY.

A Decided Cut.—Among the thousands who met at Indianapolis to welcome Colonel Johnson, of Kentucky, when he made his electioneering tour through the Western States in 1840, was "Old Charlie," a colored man who once was a servant of the colonel, but was now free and settled in Indiana. Charlie was in full feathers. He took the old soldier under his protection, installed himself as door-keeper, and no one was permitted to shake hands with his former master unless by Charlie's introduction. While the crowd was at the door a portly, pompous man came up, and, taking Charlie by the hand, said: "How d'do, Charlie? glad to see you." Charlie's dignity was touched by this familiarity, and he refused to recognize the gentleman. "Why, I used to know you," said the man, "when you belonged to Colonel Johnson." "Very likely, sar," replied Charlie; "there was a great many people that knew us Johnson's that we did not know. The Johnson's didn't associate with everybody!" And the pompous gentleman was decidedly cut.

Music of the Pacific.—No one can be in Monterey a single night without being startled and awed by the deep, solemn crashes of the surf as it breaks along the shore. There is no continuous roar of the plunging waves, as we hear on the Atlantic seaboard; the slow regular swells—quick pulsations of the great Pacific's heart—roll inwards in unbroken lines, and fall with single grand crashes, with intervals of dead silence between. They may be heard through the day, if one listens, like a solemn undertone to all the shallow noises of the town; but at midnight, when all else are still, those successive shocks fall upon the ear with a sensation of inexpressible solemnity. All the air, from the pine forests to the sea, is filled with a light tremor, and the intermitting beats of sounds are strong enough to jar a delicate ear. Their constant repetition, at least, produces a feeling something like terror. A spirit worn and weakened by scathing sorrow, could scarcely bear the reverberation.—*Taylor's California.*

Gold Turned into Copper.—In the Supreme Court at Boston a very curious bank suit now attracts attention. The parties are the Market *vs.* the Granite Bank of Boston. This curious case grows out of a remarkable occurrence in the year 1856. A bag, supposed to contain $5,000 in gold, had passed through sundry banks in State street without suspicion, until at last at the Exchange it was weighed, found deficient, and opened, when, instead of gold, a bag of cents was brought to light. The Exchange at once sent it back to the Market, from whom it was received. The Market redeemed it and sent it to the Granite, from whom, as they allege, it came to them. This, however, the Granite denies, and hence the suit of the Market to recover. Where the transmutation took place was never discovered. Four prominent lawyers are engaged in the case, viz., Messrs. Abbotts and Watts for the plaintiffs, and Choate and Russell for the defendants.

Proclivity to Humbug. — A celebrated swindleress thus narrates one of her operations: "I was once in the city of Washington, examining heads, &c., and had rather bad luck. I couldn't make much more than my board, and determined in some way to raise the wind. So I one day sent the man who travelled with me to a swamp, where he cut two hundred sticks. These he drew to the city, according to my orders, and put them on the streets to sell as canes cut from the Mount Vernon estate, and all of them were sold for a dollar apiece. I don't suppose," added the madam, "that a single man who bought a cane cared any more for Washington than I do; but they thought it would be a nice idea to have a cane from his farm, and they never knew the difference. I tell you there is nothing like humbug. People will pay more for it than for anything else; and so long as they will be humbugged, I might as well make something of it as anybody."

The Missing Aeronaut.—The tract of country where it was conjectured Mr. Thurston, the lost balloonist, might be found, has been thoroughly searched without discovering the slightest clue to his fate. Mr. Bannister now thinks that the violent motion of the balloon swaying to and fro in the air, and its great elevation (three miles) caused the unfortunate man to resign his hold and drop to the earth, in which case he must have been dashed into such minute particles, as to leave but few traces. Mr. Thurston leaves a daughter of 18 years wholly unprovided for. Since the commencement of the search for the missing aeronaut, in the swamps of Michigan and Canada West, the bodies of two men have been discovered, but neither was identified as that of Mr. Thurston. One of these was found near Monroe, Michigan, and the other in the river at Tilbury East, in Canada.

Revolutionary Relics.—A fortnight ago some of the residents of Long Branch, Monmouth County, New Jersey, took advantage of an unusually low state of tide to make a survey of the vicinity of the beach. They carefully marked the locations of the rocks and bars and took soundings of the bottom both within and without the bar. Whilst engaged in this work they discovered five large brass cannon lying in about two fathoms of water. They are old Spanish guns, and inasmuch as there is no record of the wreck of any man-of-war in that vicinity or of any vessel carrying Spanish guns, it is a matter of question how the cannon came to be deposited there. It is thought they were either lost or thrown overboard during the revolutionary war.

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.—Enoch Engle, of Beaver Co., Pa., sends the following which he thinks will benefit many who now lose a large proportion of their sweet potatoes by rotting: "Dig early, and pack in boxes with air holes, but not large enough to admit mice. They may be packed with dry earth, although it is not necessary that anything be put with them in the box. Nail covers over them, and place in a dry coal bank. A rotton potato will seldom be found even in Spring." We will add that potatoes intended for seed should be dug very carefully and as many of the fibrous roots left adhering to the tubers as possible. They may then be buried in a coal bank or in dry sand out of the reach of frost. We would also recommend hemlock boxes to pack in as less liable to be eaten into by mice.

Gab.—We believe that the following reply from Gen. Horatio Hubbell, of Philadelphia, to a circular from his *alma mater*, at New Haven, asking for money for a society or club instituted to train young men to premeditated and extemporaneous speaking or discussion, and declining to contribute for any such purpose, is founded on truth and good sense. Gab is the curse of republics. Superficial and superfluous oratory is the cause of demagogism as well in legislative halls as upon the stump and platform: "Gab is the fatal epidemic of republics. What distracted Greece? Gab! What factionized Rome? Gab! What will dismember this Union? Gab! What anarchized France? Gab! This eternal propensity for gabbling upon all occasions and at all times, is the curse of the country."

Vanity in the Barn-yard —The *Country Gentleman* states that the common evil of turkeys straying from home may be prevented by an appeal to their vanity. "They will not leave the yard in which they are put, if a *strip of red flannel* is tied around the wing long enough to trail on the ground. The receipt is simple and easily tried, and, if effective, would prove of great benefit in removing a source of much loss and annoyance to the turkey breeder. The vanity of the fowl is probably effected by this means, as he wouldn't wish to run the risk of seeing strangers with such a drag upon his dignity."

Large Squashes.—Capt. Alvin Hall raised this season, on his farm in Falmouth, seven melon squashes, the aggregate weight of which was 559 pounds. Five of them were raised from *one seed*, and from that seed there were upwards of 330 feet of vines. Some of these squashes were brought into the city afterwards and exhibited in front of Prince's Express Office, attracting a large crowd. One of them girted 6 1-2 feet, and weighed 134 pounds. One girted 6 feet, weighing 108 pounds; and one girted 6 feet, weighing 96 pounds. They exceeded anything of the squash kind ever brought into market. The seed was planted in May.

Dead Letters.—The dead letter branch of the General Post Office has just closed another quarter's work. During the three months which terminated on the 30th ult. there were found 2,729 letters which contained money, amounting in the aggregate to $12,921. For the quarter which closed 30th June last there were received 4,549 letters and $21,498 in money. For the quarter ending 30th March, 2,472 letters and $13,457 in money. Quarter closed 31st December, 2,352 letters and $13,361 in cash. Total in the year, 12,102 letters and $61,239 in money.

Chesepeake and Ohio Canal.—The editor of the Virginia *Free Press* has been making a series of visits along the canal, and reports as follows of the building of Dam No. 4, between Shepherdstown and Williamsport, which is a stone structure: "The work is progressing rapidly. The contractors have great confidence in completing it by the 1st of December; and if energy and hard driving will accomplish it we have no doubt it will be done. In fact they have already fixed on the 15th of December for the celebration of the event. About 225 hands are engaged on the work."

Rev. B. A. Maguire.—We regret to learn that Georgetown College is soon to lose its learned and universally popular President. During the six years he has presided over that venerable institution it has enjoyed increased prosperity, and was never, we believe, in a more flourishing condition than at present. His loss will be severely felt among the students of the College, whose respect and attachment he had won by the mild but firm system of discipline which he has always maintained, as well as by a large circle of warm and admiring friends in our community.—*Union.*

Cool Jail Delivery.—A letter from Mayville gives an account of a jail delivery in Chautauque County, N. Y., during the late severe storm. Ten prisoners effected their escape through the back door, which leads into the jail yard, by breaking the padlocks which held the heavy iron bars across the door, and then prying the door-lock off itself. The storm made sufficient noise to render it impossible for the jailor to hear their operations. There were twenty-nine persons in the jail, and only ten took their leave.

An Aged Horse.—Daniel Goodall, of Ecorse, Michigan, owns a pony mare, formerly gray, but now white, who was thirty-four years old last spring, and has produced twenty-six foals. This mare has never known the luxury of a stable, nor the aid of a scythe in procuring her food; cropping with her teeth for a living, summer and winter, and now presents the appearance of six or eight years of age. She is fat and healthy, and as active and spry as any colt, and was daily expected to drop her twenty-seventh foal.

A Daring Jump.—A gentleman and lady recently travelling on the Central Railroad ascertained that they were going in a wrong direction—they wanted to go on the Rome and Watertown road. In this dilemma the two went to the platform of the coach, and the gentleman taking the lady in his arms jumped to the ground. Both fell, and the lady struck her head upon a tie. Some people on the train thought the gentleman's legs were run over, but that is not certain. The lady was evidently severely hurt, as somebody was seen to raise her from the ground entirely helpless.

Newspaper Change.—The *South Side Democrat*, a most excellent Democratic paper, published at Petersburg, Va., has merged into, or changed into, the *Press*, a handsome penny paper, published by Messrs. S. B. Paul and J. T. Phillips. Mr. Paul had been for some time editor of the *South Side*, and became the purchaser of that paper.

A Modern Farmer's Wife.—A young lady who perhaps is better acquainted with French than farming, and is more attentive to her piano than her dairy, was recently married to a farmer. In examining her new domains, she one day visited the byre, when she thus interrogated her milkmaid: "By-the-bye, Mary, which of these cows is it that gives the buttermilk?"

Lady Killed by a Cannon Ball.—As the officers of the U. S. Arsenal at Frankfort, Penn., were testing a mortar loaded with an ounce of powder and a twenty-four pound ball, Mrs. Pigot, the wife of the Superintendent of the Arsenal, passed within range at a distance of about one hundred yards, just as the piece was discharged, and was killed.

We Don't.—If any one knows *why* a woman should teach or do any other good work, for half what a man would receive for the *same* service, let him give the world the benefit of his knowledge; but if none can give a good reason for this disparity, then all should unite to remove it as injurious and unjust.

The Vainest Fowl.—The general opinion is that the vainest of all birds is the peacock. We think the goose is. A goose, when entering a barn through the doorway, invariably bobs her head to avoid hitting the top. Evidently every goose thinks herself at least fifteen feet high.

To Take Ink out of Linen.—Editors and clerks will learn with pleasure that to take a piece of tallow, melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linen into the melted tallow, the linen may be washed and the spot will disappear without injuring the linen.

Commerce of Boston.—During the month of September 996 vessels arrived at Boston, of which number 371 were foreign. There were 651 clearances, including 347 foreign.

An Indian chief in Carson Valley, says a correspondent of a Stockton paper, has a white woman for a wife, whom he purchased from a tribe of Camanche Indians. Her story is related as follows: "About the year 1844 there was a small company of emigrants, numbering about ten wagons, who left the frontiers of Missouri for Oregon territory. The Camanche Indians watched these unfortunate emigrants with murderous design, from the time they left their protected and peaceful homes. One beautiful night these emigrants had camped near the foot of a range of mountains, and had turned their cattle out to graze. Little did they dream of trouble, or that danger was at hand; but it was even so. The Camanches surrounded them on all sides so that there was no chance whatever for their escape. The conflict was soon decided. The men (numbering 25) were all scalped, together with several of the women. The remainder were made captives and carried off to other tribes and bartered for horses, provisions, &c. Wongmawker purchased his wife for two horses and a couple of deer skins. The other captives (two women and three girls) were sold to a tribe of Indians which inhabit that portion of country where the Colorado River has its source."

Returning emigrants from Fraser river do not paint a very delightful picture of life at "the diggings." They say that if you go to the river in summer you find it too high for work, and if you go in the winter you find it frozen up. If you go where the gold is you find bloodthirsty Indians; and if you go where the Indians are peaceable you find no gold. If you take clothes and victuals with you it costs more than they are worth to carry them; and if you do not take them with you you may expect to freeze and starve. Prices are so high, travelling so difficult, and robbery so common, that when you have made your "pile" you cannot always get away with it; and, in short, no man need expect to bring a fortune home from Frazer river, unless he took one there with him, and even then the chances are that he will leave the best part of it behind him.

A lad by the name of Edward Mulligan, whose parents reside in Ritchie County, at Petroleum, on the north-western Virginia road, came to his death lately from the bite of a rattlesnake. The boy was lying on the floor of the house, near the bed of his father and mother. During the night Mr. Mulligan discovered that there was a snake in the bed in which he was sleeping, and in the attempt to dispatch it it made its escape, and in passing the boy struck him with its fangs. He survived twenty-four hours after he was bitten.

"I never shot a bird in my life," said some one to his friend, who replied, "I never shot anything in the shape of a bird but a squirrel, which I killed with a stone, when it fell into the river and was drowned."

The people of Canada are Canadians of French extraction, Canadians of British extraction, immigrants from Britain and the United States, and a few Indians; less than 40,000 of the last. In Lower Canada nearly three-fourths of the people are of French extraction; in Upper Canada nine-tenths of the people are British, or of British descent, (including the Irish.) Half of the people are Roman Catholics; about one-seventh belong to the Church of England; one-twenty-fourth to the Church of Scotland. About one-ninth are Methodists; one-tenth Presbyterians not in union with the Church of Scotland; the other leading sects are the Baptists and Congregationalists. In Lower Canada about seven-eights of the people are Catholics—one-sixth in Upper Canada.—*Read's Geography.*

The *Hawkeye* contains an account of a curious affair in Burlington, Iowa. A Court decree instructed the Sheriff to open by force a safe supposed to belong to a certain business house whose goods were attached. The custodian of the keys refused to give them up, and the safe was supposed to contain valuables. A locksmith and the Sheriff worked at the safe fifteen hours before they opened it, surrounded by a large crowd. The contents, a few bad bills, old insurance policies, &c., were valued at fifty cents. The safe was damaged $150, and the expense of opening it was $15. To crown all, the safe is owned by a person not connected with the busted individuals, and somebody has to pay damages.

A lazy fellow who had loafed about Columbia, California, for a long time, and had never done a day's work in the mines, was recently driven by want of means to live, to obtain a pick and shovel and sally forth to try his fortune at gold digging. He worked with but little success for two days, but on the third day he dug up a a lump of gold, nearly pure, which weighed *seventy-two pounds!* The lucky fellow took his piece to Wells, Fargo & Co., in Columbia, by whom it was valued at *fourteen thousand dollars!* The place where this monstrous nugget was dug is within a mile or two of Columbia.

At Portland, Me., a cute Yankee advertised a lecture on the "Humbug of Spiritualism," the point of which would be "letting the cat out of the bag;" admission five cents only. A large audience gathered at the City Hall on Wednesday evening, and the lecturer, after a few words on the nature of humbug, took from beneath his desk a bag, which he promptly opened, and out *sprang a veritable cat!* The audience, fortunately for the lecturer, relished the joke, and amid the burst of applause that followed, he let himself out of the lecture-room.

The artesian well in Louisville is 2,086 feet deep, and throws 225 gallons of water per minute, or 324,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The force with which the water passes through an inch nozzle throws it 66 feet above the surface of the ground. Professor Smith says the water of this well is very much like the famous Kissenger water of Europe and the Blue Lick water of Kentucky.

History, we believe, has failed to record what we see stated in the papers, that the first settlement in New England was not at Plymouth, but at Philipsburg, Me. A settlement was made in this town by Sir George Popham and one hundred colonists from England, in August, 1607—more than thirteen years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

A few days since, says the New Orleans *Crescent*, we mentioned, as a singular circumstance the marriage of a German widow in the Third District, to her fifth husband—no one of the previous four having outlived his wedding a year. Well, a few days since, the fifth husband took the yellow fever. He died, and on Friday he was buried.

The people of Tennessee have refused to tinker their constitution. The official returns of the late election indicate, notwithstanding the smallness of the vote, a decided oppostion to any change. Out of 24,858 votes cast, 20,931 were against, and only 3,937 in favor of it.

Forty-nine of the camels belonging to the United States are now at Campe Verde, sixty miles from San Antonio, Texas. Only one of those imported has died, while ten have been added by birth. These young American-born camels thrive well, and promise to grow up equal in all respects to those imported.

A writer gives the following advice to wives: "Should you find it necessary, as many of you undoubtedly will, to chastise your husbands, you will perform this affectionate duty with the soft end of the broom and not the handle."

Alexander Buchanan died lately in Smyth County, Va., at the advanced age of 98 years. He had voted for every president of the Republic since its foundation. Capt. Brown, of Russell, in the adjoining county, is 101 years old and still in health.

A horse was choked to death in the streets of Bangor, Me., recently, while being led behind a team. He hung back and was choked by the halter until he dropped down dead.

Passion is like an unruly horse, when its driver, Prudence, has become blind.

Of all poverty, that of the mind is the most deplorable.

Sands form the mountain; moments make the year.

So live with men as if God saw you.

Sin and sorrow are inseparable.

Short reckonings make long friends.

Sorrow's best antidote is employment.

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Half a Column, " 125 00
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NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1858.

ANOTHER NEW STORY.

IN our issue of November 6th we will commence the publication of the admirable work entitled: THE ART OF SUFFERING. It will be translated from the French of J. T. de Saint Germain expressly for the TABLET, by a gentleman who is equally conversant with the French and English languages and who has much experience in translation. The French Press is enthusiastic in the praise of the ART OF SUFFERING, and having read the work in the original we must say that the enthusiasm of our French confreres is more than justified. The work unites the rare qualities of being so beautifully simple as to be understood by the young, and at the same time so true to nature as to challenge the admiration of the mature. Among the many testimonials which the author has received we need only give the following letter from his Eminence CARDINAL WISEMAN:

LONDON, 13th March, 1857.

To M. J. T. DE SAINT GERMAIN.

Sir:—It was only yesterday I received your letter with the good little book, the *Art of Suffering* which you were kind enough to send me; I thank you with my whole heart.

Its spirit and ideas, so eminently Catholic, will bring, I hope, consolation to many souls, and draw down the blessing of heaven on its author.

I beg you, sir, to accept the expression of my very affectionate sentiments.

N. CARDINAL WISEMAN.

Agents should send in their orders immediately.

AT ITS OLD TRICKS.

THE *Express* complains of its inability to please us. It may not be aware of the fact, but the art of pleasing was never one of its natural gifts. It appears from the statements of the editor in a late leader that the *Express* has been "stroking" the TABLET's "back" and "patting it on the shoulder," and that the *Express* feels mortified at having its endearments returned by smart raps over the knuckles when it indulges in its usual pastime of calumniating Catholics and adopted citizens, and in displays of ignorance and prejudice.

The *Express* need not have taken the trouble to tell us that it is no "respecter of persons." We have long been aware of the fact. Those who do not respect themselves, rarely respect anything or anybody else.

The *Express* characteristically changes the issue. In our leader of the 9th inst. we did not place in comparison the relative morality of the people of America and the inhabitants of European countries. We pointed out the fact that our much-boasted Common Schools had sent forth a youthful generation which in "precocity of cool and hardened wickedness" was unsurpassed by the youth of any other country. We have seen the fact deplored by the most influential and widely circulated papers in the Union. We have read their reiterated avowals that most of the great and horrid crimes committed among us are perpetrated by boys of eighteen. Our burglars, such as are not imported from among our Protestant cousins of England, are yet in their teens. The assassins, the adepts of the revolver, the knife, and the slung shot, show beardless chins. The *Express*, conscious of the truth of our assertions, makes no effort to explain or excuse the fact that in this land of Common Schools the immense majority of the originals of the portraits in the "Rogue's Gallery" are mere boys and girls. He, instead, presents us with a statistical hash, of a description which we have long since analyzed in the columns of the TABLET, and shown the fallacy of the conclusions drawn therefrom by Know-Nothing and Plug Ugly editors. The writer in the *Express* adopts the system employed by all the Dark Lantern scribes, in repeating accusations which have been disproved over and over again. In a reply to like statistics and like conclusions, given and drawn by a Know-Nothing editor in the South-West, which we published in the TABLET of the 15th of last August, it was conclusively shown that the amount of crime committed by natives and foreigners could not be estimated by the number of arrests of each. We showed that while the great mass of foreigners were arrested for the pettiest offences, native fraudulent bankrupts, embezzling functionaries and clerks, defaulting treasurers of railroads, rowdies, abortionists and Burdell murderers were at large. The criminal history of the past week adds others to the many instances of this. The assassin Bancroft, who deliberately murdered his brother's Irish coachman—a domestic to whose excellent character numbers have testified—has not been arrested, and in all probability never will. How would it be were the roles reversed? Were the murdered man a native and the murderer an Irishman or a German—were the victim a member of a wealthy family and the cowardly assassin, a poor domestic? A terrible cry of indignation would be raised and the criminal would have been arrested within twenty-four hours after the commission of the deed. Verily, we blush to say it, but this land which calls itself the land of the free and the home of the oppressed, has one law for the rich and another for the poor. How Know-Nothing journals would have moralized on the depravity of foreigners, and lamented that they had not drunk in pure morality at the Common School fountain! But the criminal being to the manor born it is suddenly discovered, after he had committed the crime, that he was always "somewhat crazy"—a craziness, which, according to the accounts, he took care to increase by repeated intoxicating draughts. Every honest American ought to "blush" for having in our country a public opinion and a press so cowardly and unjust. The western papers bring us the account of a parricidal attack in an Indiana town. The perpetrator of the deed is at large, and not only no one would arrest him, but the mass of the inhabitants sympathize with him! Is this the result of Common School teaching? Parricide in Catholic countries is an almost unheard of crime.

Were the Editors of the TABLET Irishmen they would see nothing "to blush for" in the statistics furnished by the *Express*, whatever may be the opinion of that journal. It is well known that the sons of Irishmen, born in this country, when, after having graduated in the Common School and received the freedom of the engine-house, they render themselves amenable to the laws, are set down in the records as Irishmen. The public press is careful to propagate the fiction. The boy murderer ROGERS, though born and brought up in the regions of Puritanism, has been declared an Irishman. The Ninth avenue parricide was also published in the morning papers as an Irishman, and the falsehood would have been kept in circulation had not the criminal addressed to the city papers a letter in which he indignantly repelled the impeachment that either he or the father who had met death at his hands, were Irishmen. He might be a parricide, but an Irishman—never.

The nationality of criminals belonging to other nations is rarely given in the daily accounts of crime; the Irish are never forgotten. If the native son of an Irish citizen commit a crime, he is an Irishman; if he be a great artist like CRAWFORD, he is an American. The youth born here, who has repudiated his Irish father and mother, and who has received his ideas of morality in the Common Schools, if in a drunken fury he stabs an inoffensive man, is chronicled as an Irishman. Were he a JOHN C. CALHOUN, or an ANDREW JACKSON, he would be claimed as an American, and the Irishman who would call him countryman would be set down as insane. Were JAMES BUCHANAN, who is the son of a native of the Green Island, the occupant of a prison-cell he would be docketed as an Irishman; but he sits in the White House and is, according to the Constitution, an American.

As to the *Express's* slur on the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, we have only to say that the number of Irish trustees and inspectors throughout the city is insignificant, and we only wish that their native colleagues knew their duty as well, and did it as fearlessly as the Trustees of the Fourth Ward.

As to our assertion that Polygamy and Free-Love are the offsprings of Protestantism, we will not consume our space by repeating the arguments we have before advanced, but refer the *Express* to an article published in the issue of this journal for Sept. 18th. He will there find the testimony of history which, with all his Dark-Lantern audacity, he will scarcely endeavor to gainsay. He will on that subject, we are certain, imitate the discretion of a Philadelphia confrere of his own stamp who, though he had boldly espoused the cause of Mormonism, has wisely remained dumb since the TABLET supplied him with a few interesting historical facts concerning Polygamy and Protestanism. The *Express's* dragging the name of a lady into affairs with which she never had anything to do, is of more than Arnoldite meanness.

The *Express* thus concludes its article:

> The TABLET is welcome to the theory that Irishmen dig canals, and lay railroads, simply because the Americans are too indolent, or too "enervated," to do that sort of work for themselves; but, the truth is, the American has an iniellect and a genius that soars rather above that level,—and as intellect and genius, like water, ever rise or sink to their level, the relative position of the two races, here, has no difficulty in thus adjusting itself to their respective capacity.

Now there is not a learned profession in this city which does not number Irishmen among its brightest ornaments. Some of the most talented and useful men connected with the New York Press are Irishmen. The *Express* may affect a contempt for canal diggers and workers on railroads, but we would like to know where the greatness of the country would be without one and the other. Protestantism and Know-Nothingism would scarcely have effected it. According to the *Express's* ideas of talent and genius, the speculators in Atlantic Telegraph stock have far more of both than the men who laid the cable. The *Express* is also "welcome to its theory."

A HINT TO OUR JUDGES.—We learn from an English cotemporary, that, in consequence of the conviction and punishment of notorious forgers, during the past two years, the amount of forgeries committed during that period on London bankers has decreased at the rate of at least fifty thousand dollars a year. The same principle holds good with regard to crimes of other descriptions; and if our judges would only punish a few of the notable among the rowdies and shoulder-hitters who infest our city, rowdyism and shoulder-hitting would diminish in as great a proportion as forgery in the British metropolis.

A SHAMEFUL PROCEEDING.

ONE of the most despicable and meanly spiteful acts which ever disgraced our city was perpetrated on Saturday of last week. Some of those individuals whose hatred of everything Irish is capable of descending to any depths for its gratification, with a malice which could only dwell in such minds, made an endeavor to injure, if not destroy, the steamer *Prince Albert* of the Galway line. The *Prince Albert* had been placed on the dry-dock for the purpose of having her keel painted and her propeller arranged previously to her leaving our harbor for the port she hails from. The ropes by which she was fastened were cut in the night-time, and the steamer drifted down the river. She came in contact with an anchored vessel, to which she did considerable damage, but her own injuries were fortunately confined to the destruction of the captain's gig. The perpetrators of this nefarious outrage have happily been foiled in their atrocious design. One would imagine that the authorities would leave nothing untried to bring those miscreants to judgment, but no arrests have been made, and, as far as we can learn, no attempt has been made to discover them. Our city journals had very little to say on the subject; some of them have not even recorded the outrage, and the others have despatched it in half a dozen lines in the "city item" column. This is not the first proof we have had of the sort of independence which characterizes the major portion of our press.

THE PROTESTANT CONFESSIONAL IN ENGLAND.

THE question of the introduction of Confession into the Protestant Church continues sorely to exercise the members of the faith by law prescribed and established in the British dominions. The last steamer brings us the intelligence that the inquiry instituted by the Bishop of Oxford into the charge made against the Rev. Mr. West, the curate of Boyne Hill, of having extorted an improper confession from a sick woman, has resulted in the triumphal acquittal of the accused. Mr. West was the victim of intrigues in which a Protestant lady, over zealous for the unity of the fragmental Church, and a Protestant clergyman make a rather disgraceful figure in the affair. The woman who was induced or hired to make the charge was proved to be a worthless character—a woman whose past life was stained with the most shameful immorality. The verdict of the commissioners has excited the ire of all staunch Protestants who are determined by fair means or foul to prevent the introduction into the church of the last and most vicious Harry, any "practices" having in the slightest degree a Catholic complexion. They must indeed be in a bad way when they can find no other means of doing so than resorting to such disgraceful plots as that which has been revealed by the evidence before the bishop's commissioners at Maidenhead and employing such instruments as the woman whose shameless life has been there unveiled. Thus Protestantism progresses, daily splitting up into new sects and going steadily on in the process of infinitesimal division.

SAILING OF THE PRINCE ALBERT.—The *Prince Albert*, of the New York and Galway line, sailed from this port on Monday, with a full cargo of freight, and over three hundred passengers. Crowds were on the pier to witness her departure. She was accompanied down the bay by the steam tug *Massachusetts*, on board of which was a number of well known and prominent citizens. On the way down, Miss Teresa Esmonde presented Captain Waters with a splendid Irish Commercial Flag, the gift of the ladies of New York, as their offering towards the prosperity and success of the New York and Galway line. Speeches were made and toasts drunk, and the company had a happy time of it. The escort on board the steam tug went as far as Fire Island, and returned to this city after wishing the *Prince Albert* a hearty farewell and a quick passage across the Atlantic.

[Specially reported for the N. Y. TABLET.]

DEDICATION OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

THIS church, the corner-stone of which was laid a little more than a year ago, was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday last by the Right Rev. Bishop Bayley, of Newark, N. J. The erection of this handsome and substantial edifice is due to the untiring exertions of the zealous and amiable pastor, the Rev. Father Venuta, and the liberality of his flock. The church is of brick, in the Gothic style, is ninety-five feet in length by forty-five in breadth, and in height forty-five feet. It can accommodate from a thousand to fifteen hundred persons, and cost about $11,000. The Catholics of Hudson City and vicinity thronged the new church, and all seemed delighted at the fact of its nearness to completion. The Rev. Mr. Daubresse officiated on the occasion as high-priest, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Cunningham and Langcake as deacon and sub-deacon. The Rev. pastor was master of the ceremonies, and was assisted by the Rev. Mr. McGurk. After the First Gospel, Bishop Bayley addressed the congregation as follows:

THE SERMON.

And the eleven disciples went into Galilee unto the mountain where Jesus had appointed them. And seeing him they adored: but some doubted. And Jesus coming spoke to them, saying: All power is given to me in heaven and in earth; go ye, therefore, and teach all nations; baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world.—*Matthew* 28 c., *verses* 16, &c.

It is proper, dearly beloved brethren, that, officiating on the occasion of the dedication of your new church to the service of Almighty God, I should congratulate you on its being so near completion. It is true that some portions are still needed that the ceremonies of our Holy Catholic Church should be performed with befitting dignity. They, no doubt, will soon be added. You have done a good work and under great difficulties. It is really astonishing what you have performed under the guidance of your excellent and zealous pastor. I may call it a good work to subscribe for the erection of a Catholic Church—for the diffusion in this country of the divine truths. I repeat it, you have done a good work, the consequences of which will be a blessing, not only to yourselves, but to those who shall come after you. From the spot where I stand will go up the Adorable Sacrifice of the Mass—that pure oblation which was to be offered from the rising to the setting of the sun. Here will be administered to you the sacraments of God's Church—those abundant graces which He has bequeathed to His church. Here, those who are to instruct you, will inculcate the precepts of virtue and will develope and enforce the doctrines of our holy religion. It would be impossible for me to dwell upon the various objects for which a church is designed. I will confine my remarks to the last of them, the teaching of God's truth. Enjoying as we do the happiness of having those great doctrines explained to us—living in the practice of the sacraments—and now-a-days when this fixity of doctrine stands in contrast with the indifference around us, as Catholics, it is proper that on such occasions we should pray that we may be fortified in the faith in that holy Catholic Church. When I say that our object is the teaching of the pure word of God, if there be persons here present not belonging to the Catholic Church, they might be surprised. They have been taught to think that the Church is not the teacher of the word of God,—that it had been corrupted by the teachings of men. It is in the Catholic Church alone that the true word of God is taught—those doctrines which he has given to His son—which He has revealed to man and committed to His Church to be carried out until the end of time, as I have read to you in my text—"teaching them to observe all things whatever I have commanded you; and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." For this was one of the objects for which He established His Church. If the Catholic Church was not infallible, then it would cease to be the Catholic Church. If it had any doubt—any hesitation about the doctrines which it teaches, then, your faith would be worth nothing. This claim of infallibility is, if I may say so, *prima facie* evidence of its truth. We have the word of God in a written or rather now in a printed book. But it does not result that after passing through the brains and mouths of men that it is the true word of God. Any one who has studied the progress of the world cannot fail to see that the great evil of our day is indifference. Those who are outside the Church believe that it makes no difference what one believes or refuses to believe. They admit God's revelation, but what it is they do not know. The most important duty of every man is to seek out what that revelation is. One of the most constant accusations brought against the Church is, that she claims infallibility. It is remarkable to what extent this indifference is extending. It is only a short time since that I read in a magazine, published in New York, of a large circulation, and by men who are said to be very zealous in their particular form of belief, a passage, the substance of which is, as far as I can remember, as follows: "They might as well confine salvation to particular trades—for instance, shoemakers—as to particular creeds. Christian truth has just as much affinity with wood and leather as with religious creeds. The writer, when he indited this paragraph, thought, no doubt, that he was writing a brilliant thing. But, whatever his sentiments might be, he was an infidel in heart. But this is not confined to magazines. I read lately in the French papers remarks relating to Sismondi, the author of the history of the Italian Republics—a man famous in his day, as we all may remember—not only as a literary man, but as being the representative man, if I may say so, against the Catholic Church. Since his death his posthumous works have been published, and it turns out that he was very near an infidel, and much more a disciple of Voltaire than of our Lord Jesus Christ. Mr. Coquerel takes up the defence of Sismondi in his journal, and says: "It must be allowed that Sismondi, dogmatically, did not believe much, but in heart he was a Christian. He allows that the Bible contains many germs of truth, and he was the antagonist of the Catholic religion."

This acknowledging that God has made a revelation and praising the man that denies it is incomprehensible. What is the essence of truth as distinguished from doctrine? In our country, men are said to have been good Christians, after their death, who never, perhaps, said a prayer during their lifetime—because they sometimes attended Church, or said that Christianity had done a great deal for the world. A case in point, a distinguished man, when passing through a room, placed his hand on the bible and said: "This is the book." These are the persons who are so severe against the claims of the Catholic Church in their journals, sermons, speeches, who defend the ancient heretics, for instance, Arius and Nestorius, and the Catholic Church is condemned for rejecting these men, who would corrupt the very truths of Christianity at their fountain. These men are praised, and the Church condemned because she opposed them. And in order to formalize their want of faith, they say a man's creed cannot be wrong if his life be right, as Voltaire has somewhere said. These doctrines are the great principles of that which may be called the church out of doors. It does not require much reflection to enable us to say that, whatever may be the beauty of their sentiments, such men are infidels. Such men are in direct opposition to God's dispensation. Before you build up this church you have to sweep away all God's teachings, all the traditions of the Catholic Church, all history. Until they do this they must permit us to say that it is necessary to believe all He has taught. Not only are these principles of indifference opposed to the whole history of the revelation made to man, but they are in opposition to common sense, to the experience of men whatever they may say about it. You must have truth, the mechanic will tell you his principle must be sound or his machine will not work. Every one who has studied the history of opinion knows it. In the ancient philosophers we find beautiful sentiments but they never penetrated the masses. It may be all very well for men who have fallen away from the Catholic Church, and who are carried away by every wind of doctrine to take refuge in such principles, but you never can fasten them to it. You might by those principles enable society to get along, but we do not speak in a human but in a divine sense. No men are virtuous from an inward feeling—no men will ever practice virtue except from a divine sentiment. It may be well for those who in the spirit of Pontius Pilate ask what is truth and do not wait for an answer, to say that one must be just and that is all. You may talk about being good men, honest men, by doing good to your neighbor, but you can never make a man a Christian this way. It is all very well to say: do good, be just; but who is to give us the standard? It will not do to leave it to the majority as in politics. Majorities have nothing to do with religion. We must be just according to the standard of God. No, my brethren, we may be assured of this, and experience shows it that when any people have so forgotten themselves, who have so far forgotten the true sentiment of religion as to speak of our Lord Jesus Christ as a moral teacher—as a sort of Socrates—to honor him as one of the Roman emperors who was not converted, honored him, who placed a statue of him in the Pantheon—one thing is certain, they have not a great way to travel before they get rid of Christianity altogether. Therefore is it that I say, that in erecting this Church you have done good to society. Whenever a Catholic Church is erected in this country it is a benefit to society, and men are beginning to see it. I do not mean to say that those who do not belong to the Catholic Church have no truth. Our separated brethren when they left the Church brought away some truth with them. If they had not some truth they would not exist. But it is the Catholic Church alone that teaches *all* truth. Those who separated from her carried with them some truth, but they added to it the principle of destruction—the right of judging between one truth and another. This means as much as to say: I will not believe until I have passed the truth through the alembic of my weak brain. They have gone on ever since steadily diluting whatever portion of truth they originally carried with them. If in the sixteenth century the Catholic Church had passed away, not one dogma of Christ's revelation would have lasted fifty years. If they have preserved any of this truth it is that the Catholic Church exercises an influence over them, and compels them to retain at least a portion of truth. The great French Bishop, Bossuet, characterized it in one word, when after the Reformation he said: You change, therefore you are not true. God's truth never changes. The Catholic Church never changes, there is nothing of the chameleon about her. She is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. They are the same truths that she teaches. It takes not from her authority that it is denied—that men may rail at her, that she is despised—any more than it did that of her divine founder when He was reviled and mocked at by the Jews. We must feel it to be the greatest blessing God can bestow on any man to vouchsafe to him this gift of faith—to allow him to be born in the faith or to be called into it by special grace—for the *unum necessarium*—the one thing necessary, is the salvation of our souls. The Catholic Church answers every question connected with man's destiny, teaches every truth necessary to man's salvation. The greatest blessing that can be bestowed on us, therefore, is the gift of faith. It is not necessary, speaking to you as Catholics, to tell you that faith will profit us nothing if it does not bring forth good fruit—that faith will only increase our condemnation if we do not practice the precepts of our holy religion. We have every means at our disposal and if we do not employ them we will meet with the most terrible punishment. Let us renew in our hearts the resolution of living as Catholics ought to do—to hate sin—to practice those virtues which are necessary to obtain that eternal happiness after death which He has promised to all who love and serve Him faithfully in this life.

At the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice the Right Rev. Bishop gave his solemn benediction to the congregation.

The organist of the day was Miss Vincent, who performed her functions in a most artistic manner. The singing, which was executed by Mrs. Deegan *nee* Donnelly, assisted by some excellent male voices, was much admired.

EDITORIAL POLITENESS.

AMONG those of our exchanges who are in the habit of making extracts from our columns are some who have such extraordinary ideas of the amenities of journalism that they do not seem to consider themselves bound in honor and politeness to state the source whence the transferred articles emanate. A Philadelphia cotemporary published in a late issue several extracts from, and an account of a dedication specially reported for the TABLET, without giving credit for them. We have no objection that our cotemporaries should copy from our paper important intelligence for the benefit of their readers; but when we go to the expense of employing reporters to report interesting ceremonies, we think we are at least entitled to some courtesy from those journals which place themselves under an obligation to us by helping their readers to news taken from our columns.

THE FOLLOWERS OF LOLA MONTEZ AND HER ADVERSARIES.—The celebrated Madame Lola Montez is likely to create as much difficulty among our Protestant fellow-citizens in New York as the Rev. Alfred Poole has done in England. Mme. Lola's remarks on the Protestant dignitaries, ministers and presses who have characterized the acceptance of her offer to lecture for the benefit of the lately blown down Church of the Good Shepherd as improper on the part of the pastor, and the applause by which her strictures were received by an "appreciative" Protestant audience, has elicited a pronunciamento by those who consider Bishop Potter a better Protestant authority than the ex-counsellor of the King of Bavaria. The document which is printed in the shape of a hand-bill and extensively circulated is, however, anonymous. Are the defenders of Bishop Potter afraid of the wrath of Madame Lola, the new and shining light which has been illuminated in their midst?

RETREAT OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—The Retreat given at the Cathedral in this city by the Missionary priests of St. Paul the Apostle, was brought to a close on Sunday, after having lasted through the previous week. Throughout the week the Cathedral was crowded every evening, but on Sunday an immense concourse of persons assembled there. The closing sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Baker. The congregation was also addressed by the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, who, with his usual eloquence, alluded to the benefits to be derived from such retreats, expressed his joy at seeing so much zeal on the part of the members, and hoped they would continue their praiseworthy endeavors. The Retreat has been fruitful in good.

THE ORPHANS' FESTIVAL.—The annual festival of the Catholic Orphan Asylums took place at the Academy of Music on Thursday, October 14th. The building was crowded both at the afternoon performance and that which took place in the evening. The audience who assisted at the latter could not have numbered less than five thousand persons. This is the highest eulogium that can be passed on the charity of the Catholics of New York. The director of the entertainments was John Brougham, Esq., and the audience seemed highly pleased with the amusement provided for them.

A NEW CHURCH.—The Church of St. Boniface (German), corner Forty-seventh street and Second avenue, was blessed by his Grace the Archbishop on Sunday last. The Church is under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Nicot.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The Governor of this State has appointed Thursday, 18th November, as a day of thanksgiving.

All letters and communications for the Rev. H. McMahon, late of Fitchburg, Wis., are to be addressed in future to Chilton, Calumet Co., Wis.

"NECESSITY OF COMBINING A RELIGIOUS WITH A SECULAR EDUCATION."—A sermon on this vital question will be preached on next Sunday evening, by the Rev. J. O'Donovan, D. D., Emeritus Professor of Maynooth College, Author of *Rome, Ancient and Modern*, Member of the Archæological Society of Rome, Hon. Member of the Society of British Artists, &c., &c., in St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, at 7 1-2 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, are issued for the benefit of the schools of St. Peter's and St. Mary's. The character of the eloquent and learned divine is a guarantee of success; no doubt there will be a large audience.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.—In consequence of the pressure on our columns this week we are compelled to postpone the publication of a letter from our Washington Correspondent until our next number.

The Consul-General of the Pontifical States will in a few days forward to Rome *via* Marseilles a package containing sailing directions, received from the United States Naval Observatory, and presented to the Government of His Holiness by the Government of the United States. Should any of the Right Rev. Bishops in the United States desire to avail themselves of his services for the transmission, by this opportunity, of any packages or parcels to Rome, he will be happy to attend to the same, if delivered free of charge at his office, 38 Vesey street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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WANTED—Agents in every city and town in the Union to sell our Books and canvass for the TABLET. A small capital of twenty to thirty dollars is all that is required. As our Books are all the fast-selling popular works, good honest, industrious men can make well by them. We will give them a first-rate chance. None but persons who can come well recommended need apply.

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NOTICE TO PERSONS GETTING UP CLUBS.—Clubs in all cases *must* be sent to one address, unless each Subscriber pay 20 cents extra, for which we will write his name on the paper. Large Clubs of 10, 20, or 50, can have the paper sent in two or more packages directed to as many different persons, for distribution at Club prices.

☞ Agents and others will oblige us by strictly following the above rules. *We will admit of no deviation from them.*

NOW READY—First Volume of the NEW YORK TABLET, with Portrait of Archbishop Hughes, handsomely bound, containing Personal Recollections of O'Connell, by O'Neill Daunt; Elinor Preston, Maureen Dhu, &c., by Mrs. J. Sadlier; with all the current events of the past year, being a complete History of 1857-8. Price $2 50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Mr. Matthew Cadden has removed from 165 North Fourth street to 130 Franklin avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, opposite the College, St. Louis, Mo., where he keeps the TABLET, and a good assortment of Catholic books for sale.

Mr. Thomas P. Whelan will visit the followin towns in Illinois and Iowa during the month of November: Joliet, Lasalle, Rock Island, Muscatine, Burlington, Keokuck, &c. We hope our friends will assist him in adding to our list of subscribers. Mr. Whelan will also have a good supply of Catholic Books, Beads, &c.

Mr. James McGee will call on our Subscribers in Sing Sing, Newburgh, Cold Spring, Tarrytown, Yonkers and all the towns on both sides of the Hudson, on this and following weeks. We hope our Subscribers will be ready to pay up, and help Mr. McGee to get as many new Subscribers as possible.

Mr. Michael Falvey is authorized to canvass and collect for the TABLET in Canada West. He has bills for all those indebted to us. Mr. F. has also a good assortment of Catholic books for sale.

The NEW YORK TABLET and *Metropolitan Magazine* only Four Dollars per year, payable in advance.

The NEW YORK TABLET and *Brownson's Review* only Five Dollars per year, payable in advance.

Mr. Eugene Coleman, Bookseller, 27 1-2 Madison street, New York, is duly authorized to solicit Subscribers and Advertisements for the TABLET.

DAYS FOLLOW ONE ANOTHER, BUT ARE NOT ALIKE.

WHEREFORE?

The ancients represented Fortune as a female with her eyes bandaged, and her foot perpetually turning a wheel. This wheel represented our days, now at the top, now at the bottom of the moving circle, consequently following each other, without being alike.

This image is an ingenious indication of a fact. It gives no reason, or rather it gives a false reason for it, since the mobility of our destiny would thus be the simple effect of chance, and the work of that capricious deity in whom no one believes: *Fortune.*

What is said on this subject, my good friends, by Christian faith, that ever fruitful source of useful knowledge.

It tells us that this diversity in the days of our mortal life, those storms succeeding to a serene sky, that gentle rain which tempers the fervid heat of the dog-star, are so many manifestations of the goodness of God, so many means for us, if we know how to profit by them, of being better and happier.

I. When everything has long smiled on us, and a constant zephyr swells our sail, how expedient it is that that prolonged happiness may have a term, and that the day of to-morrow should not resemble those gone before!

Perhaps we have abused that unclouded felicity, and converted the gifts of God into so many instruments of evil. Beauty, fortune, talents, power, or what is much better than all, happiness, what use have we made of all that but to offend the Author of all Good, to efface from our souls, by all manner of defilement, the divine impress of the Creator? If your child, to whom you had given a knife for some domestic purpose, should turn it awkwardly against himself, or wickedly against his companions, would you not hasten to take the dangerous weapon from his hand? This is precisely what God does, when he arrests the course of prosperity which we abuse in our ingratitude.

It may be, too, that without having actually made a culpable use of your happiness, you may be too much attached to it; you may have forgotten to refer it to God, to enjoy it in His sight, with gratitude, with anticipated submission to the trials which it may please Him to send you, especially with a heart ever raised to heaven, that land of true happiness without end and without alloy. To attach one's self too much to this earth, to aspire no more after heaven, is another way of abusing the liberality of God; it is one of the most dangerous temptations engendered by continued prosperity;—and God, by withdrawing us from it, by unexpected ways, renders us a true and signal service.

Let us, in passing, apply the observation to us all, my good friends. Let us thank God for the warnings which he gives us, from time to time, to remind us that the end is not yet. They are like the *ruts* which startle and arouse the traveller, whilst sleeping on the luxurious cushions of the carriage, he dreams and fancies himself safe at home.

Let us admit, if you will, that you have not abused any earthly blessing; that you are not inordinately attached to them. Then, thank God, my good friends, *look up and lift up your heads*, as the Gospel says: God has judged you worthy of adversity. You have showed the unbeliever what a Christian is in prosperity, and how much his belief adds to his happiness. Show him now the strength which that belief gives you to bear up against misfortune. Say with holy Job: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be His name!"

These are some of the reasons why your happiness does not last always.

II. But God sometimes acts, too, in another sense. To prevent our discouragement, to reward our resignation, to attach us to him by the bonds of gratitude, or simply to give us strength for new combats, God grants us some days of respite: yesterday all went wrong with us; to-day all is bright and smooth. Let us be grateful for these favors, my good friends. Let us know how to merit them; let us know how to ask them. God is a good father; he always proportions his trials to our strength. But He would have us ask this strength of Him. When, therefore, all seems uniting to overwhelm us, *let us pray.* Yes, let us pray; because prayer will obtain for us, either the relief of which we have need, or strength to endure our sufferings, if they are to continue. In the spirit of a loving and trusting child, fear not to invoke your Father, in small as well as in great occasions. Does sleep obstinately shun your eyelids, say in all simplicity a "Hail Mary." Why would not God grant you what you ask through the intercession of your good Mother? And, then, independently of its result, is not prayer a good in itself? When you are in pain and a friend, sitting down by your bed-side consoles you with kind words and pitying looks, you feel relieved. So it is that prayer, placing us in the sweet company of God, His Angels and Saints, is itself the first instalment of the relief we seek.

Hence, then, *the days follow one another, but are not alike;*—at least as far as events are concerned, for they depend not on us, but on God, who disposes them in His wisdom, with a view to His own glory and our salvation.

But, in another sense, it depends on ourselves that our "days follow one another and are not alike." For it rests with us that,—notwithstanding the diversity of events, we be, in the dispositions of our heart,—always the same—always animated by the love of God;—doing and bearing all in view of that supreme love,—and never withdrawing the eyes of our soul from the haven of eternity.

Thus the pilot of a good stout vessel looks with a tranquil eye alike on storm and calm. He knows that all weather, be it fair or foul, will bear him to his destination. What matter is it, when one is sure of arriving, whether it be a little sooner or a little later? And cannot we say, after all, that *all days are alike*, for him whose far-seeing eye regards them all as a pilgrimage towards that great day which shall have no evening?

THE PRIMARY SPELLING-BOOK, for the Use of Schools. By JOSEPH B. TULLY, Author of the "Columbian Spelling-Book." New York: P. O'SHEA, 739 BROADWAY. 1858.

This book is designed as an easy introduction to the "Columbian Spelling-Book," in which the spelling, pronunciation, meaning and application of almost all the irregular words in the English language are taught, in a manner adapted to the comprehension of young learners, by means of spelling and dictation exercises. It has met with the approval of the most eminent of our school teachers in this city and elsewhere, a list of some of whom is given on the last page of the work.

[For the N. Y. TABLET.]

OON-A-SHADHA.*

Into the vale of Avonmore
The heath-clad hills bright waters pour,
Than all these streams, I love thee more,
And sing thee, Oon-a-Shadha.

In school-boy days I loved to rove,
Bird-nesting thro' the hazel grove,
To climb the crags, the mill above,
That clacked by Oon-a-Shadha.

And oft I've stolen out of school,
Regardless of the master's rule,
To plunge into the Phooka's pool,
Thy deepest, Oon-a-Shadha.

Oft in thy rapids, brawling brook,
I've cast the line and baited-hook,
And read from out a story-book
Beside thee, Oon-a-Shadha.

Where cliffs o'erhang the mountain road,
That winds above the dark-browed wood,
I've sat for hours in musing mood,
And watched thee, Oon-a-Shadha.

There on the rocks, where Echo dwells
And mocks the distant village bells,
I've heard a horn, in bursting swells,
Roll up from Oon-a-Shadha.

And in the distance, deep below,
I've heard thy gurgling waters flow,
And seen thee thro' the black rocks go
White foaming, Oon-a-Shadha.

At times thou'rt gently slumb'ring, mild,
Soft dimpled like a dreaming child—
Then restless, rapid, wayward, wild
And fretful, Oon-a-Shadha.

When on the hills and mountains brown
Black winter sits with scowling frown,
Thou com'st like thunder rolling down
In anger, Oon-a-Shadha.

Where furze-clad hills and oak-woods rise,
Lies one fair spot I'll ever prize;
There oft young love, in Mary's eyes,
I saw by Oon-a-Shadha.

The maid, the mill, the wood, the stream,
Thro' time and distance fading, seem
But parts of one bright pleasing dream
I had by Oon-a-Shadha.

R. P.

* A [wild stream that flows from the Cnoc-maeldhoon hills, and falls into the Blackwater, near Lismore, in the county of Waterford, Ireland.

[For the N. Y. TABLET.]

AN ADIEU.

Thou art going, acushla; O! say wilt thou ever
Come back to this poor aching bosom again?
Must all the bright hopes that we cherished be never
But dreams to remember with anguish and pain?

Like flowers of the desert that glow in the sun-light—
That bloom for a moment and then die away!
The hopes of this world, mavourneen, tho' all bright,
Are transient, worthless and doom'd to decay!

But, oh! it is dreary to part when the brown leaves
Of Autumn are falling from every tree!
And dreary to think, that with thee on the wild waves—
A dark gloomy sorrow shall hang around me.

Still, still from the calm light of Faith there is beaming
A "halo" to shroud every pang that we feel—
From Calvary's Mount, too, a sweet flood is streaming—
Our sorrow to lighten, our anguish to heal.

Then go, and bear with thee to Erin's green island—
The wish of a bosom, that beats for it still,
And say that the name and the love of that sire-land
Shall live in this heart till it ceases to thrill!

Bestow on the loved ones, who there still are living—
The holiest blessing my soul can impart,
But say not, acushla! that he who is giving
This pledge of devotion, is broken in heart!

Then kneel at the grave, where a fond loving mother
Lies slumbering and cold in the shadow of death:
And offer a prayer in the name of that brother,
The sun of whose pleasure forever hath set!

Depart—may the blessing of heaven go with thee,
To smoothe the rough billows, that lie in thy way—
To temper the storm, that yet may beset thee,
Till placed beyond danger of tempest and spray.

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THE PIERMONT ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

PIERMONT, Rockland Co., Oct. 12, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of Piermont, Rockland County, turned out *en masse*, and had an excursion on Monday, the 28th ult. There was a large number of participants, and everything passed off in the most satisfactory and gratifying manner. The fine appearance of the Society, and their orderly and manly bearing, elicited hearty and well deserved praise. The celebration was held in honor and for the benefit of the New Catholic School-house, a commodious and handsome structure, in front of which the procession was formed. Preceded by an excellent band of music, and the Marshal of the day, Mr. John Quackenbos, of Piermont, they took up their line of march through the village proper to the New Landing, where the steamer *Edwin* lay in waiting to take them across to Tarrytown. After marching in procession through the streets of that pleasant village, and partaking of some refreshments, they re-embarked, and crossed over to Nyack, where they again passed through the same order of exercises, returning late in the afternoon, by a pleasant march along the noble Hudson to Piermont. The Company, on arriving, repaired at once to the residence of John Quackenbos, Esq., the Marshal of the day, before whose door, upon the green, waved the intertwined national and society flags, in honor of the occasion. Being fatigued with the arduous duties of the day, Mr. Quackenbos called upon his friend and neighbor, Mr. L. Gaylord Clark, Editor of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, to address a few words to the society in his behalf, which were most cordially received and cheered by the society and the spectators. They then marched to the new school-house, in the village, where they were most feelingly and appropriately addressed by their pastor, the Rev. John Quin, who was ably responded to, on behalf of the Society, by the Rev. Mr. Mahoney, of Haverstraw. Rev. Mr. Lynch, of Yonkers, was called upon, who addressed the Society in a few brief but exceedingly pertinent and warmly welcomed remarks. He was followed by Mr. W. G. Haeselbarth, of the Rockland County *Journal*, whose appropriate remarks were well received; and who was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Hackett of Tarrytown, who shared with his predecessors the approbation of the assemblage. The last, but by no means the least speaker was Rev. Mr. Briarty of Port-Jervis, who lauded the benevolent objects of the Society, and urged upon the Society untiring perseverance in the good work in which they were engaged.

Here, amidst the enlivening music of the band, and the applause of the assembly present, the Society separated, but only to meet again in the evening, at Delmore's Hall, to finish the day's work by a well conducted and well attended ball, which did not break up until the small hours of the morning. HUDSON.

OUR VERMONT CORRESPONDENCE.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 8, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Dear Sir:—It has become my pleasing duty to forward you a few items in relation to how the Church progresses in this section of the country. It is about two years since the site of a church was purchased in the town of Richmond. Immediate steps were taken to raise upon this location an edifice wherein the Catholics of that place might be able to offer up their prayers, and to return thanks to Him who has been so bountiful as to place in their power the ways and means of accomplishing all good things.

On Sunday, the 31 inst., it was a source of great gratification to me to be present at the dedication of this Church. His Lordship, the Bishop of Burlington, assisted by the Rev. Mr. O'Riely, of Bellows Falls, the Rev. Mr. Boylan, of Rutland, and the Rev. Father Cardinal of St. Joseph's, Burlington, performed the ceremony, after which the Holy Sacrifice was offered up. After the first Gospel was read, his Lordship addressed the congregation briefly, explaining the nature of the ceremony, and congratulating them upon the happy event. After a few more remarks he introduced the Rev. Father O'Riely, who delivered in his usual way a most touching and eloquent discourse, taking his text from the 12th chapter of St. Matthew. I cannot begin to form any opinion of the eloquence and talents he displayed, suffice it to say that it was worthy of the Rev. gentleman, and of the occasion. The Rev. Father Cardinal next addressed the people in the French tongue, as was necessary, for the congregation is composed partly of Irish and French Canadians. It seemed to make a deep impression on the minds of those who understood that language.

A few years since and who would imagine that Richmond would, in such a short period, be able to raise the standard of salvation. There was little or no expectation; but faith is strong with hope and charity combined. Now Richmond has all the advantages necessary to make her people comfortable. She has her own Church, an ornament to the town in which it stands. There are a great many other Richmonds in this respect, and the cross will ere long be raised in every town in the diocese of Burlington.

Yours, BURLINGTONIAN.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Mr. John Quigley, of Malden, Ulster County, N. Y., has invented and patented a NEW FLOODING MACHINE AND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. This invention is designed to extinguish fires on shipboard, which are becoming an every day occurrence, and the man who supplies this want so long felt should be looked upon as a public benefactor. This machine of Mr. Quigley's has been spoken of very highly, and we are assured it will perform all the inventor designs it should. Mr. Q. refers to Jacob A. Westervelt, and William H. Webb, ship-builders of New York. The invention consists in so arranging a tube in relation to a chamber, in the hold of a vessel, and open to the water in which the vessel floats, that the tube may be detached from the chamber by any person on the deck, and the water have free admission within the vessel; or the tube may serve as a conduit through which, by means of a pump affixed to its upper end, water may readily be drawn up to the deck of the vessel and distributed therefrom as may be needed. And in case it is desired to limit the quantity of water, by turning the screw in the opposite direction, the flow of water will be instantly checked.

October 9th, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Under the head "Domestic Catholic Intelligence," in your paper of this date, you say, "The recent Provincial Council at St. Louis nominated three new Bishops to Rome, for the Diocese of Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha, N.T." You may correct this by adding one for the new Diocese of La Crosse, in north-western Wisconsin, one for Coadjutor Bishop of St. Louis, and one for Coadjutor Bishop of Nashville, Tennessee, thereby making the whole number *six*, the number really nominated.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

How the "Protestant Association" expressed its indignation at Cardinal Wiseman's "reception" at Trinity College, and what the "Heads" of the University had to say for themselves about the matter.—Rumored government prosecution of the Rev. John Kenyon P.P., Templederry.—Pamphlet published in Tipperary about the execution of the Cormacks.—Celebration of the Anniversary of the Establishment of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith.—Intended visit of Gavazzi to Dublin.—Arrival of the "Propeller" at Galway.—Government inquiry in reference to the Port of Galway.—Departure of the Archbishop of Dublin for Rome.—The O'Connell Fund.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29th, 1858.

At the last meeting of a most rabid body in this city which calls itself the "Protestant Association," presided over by one Colonel Boyes, a gallant individual of the true Catholic-hating-tract-distributing-intensely-intolerant type, a number of resolutions were passed condemnatory of the conduct of the "Heads" of Trinity College in "receiving" his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman on the occasion of his visit to the University. In these precious documents His Eminence is referred to as "this man who presented himself as a Cardinal of that Church whose teachings it is the province and the object of the University to discountenance and destroy." Bless the mark, what a row these watchful Protestants kick up, to be sure, all about nothing. A distinguished scholar and a stranger visits in these capacities one of the old Institutions of the city, wearing on the occasion the ordinary habiliments of a gentleman of the 19th century—looks over some musty volumes—admires the architecture and the old paintings—walks about the grounds—expresses himself pleased with his visit, thanks those who had paid him attention, and quietly departs. Whereupon this "Protestant Association" at a meeting held in a back parlor in Abbey st., there being present the aforesaid gallant Colonel, the efficient secretary, and the mover and seconder of the resolutions, cries out frantically in the name of the Protestant feeling of the country, about "Popish ascendancy" and divers other dreadful things, and place on the records of their flourishing Institution a rebuke of the heads of Trinity College for allowing a "Popish Prelate" within the walls of a building sacred to Protestantism! The "Heads" of the University have lowered themselves in the estimation of all sensible people by so far noticing the obscure proceeding of this contemptible body as to deny that there was any "reception" of the Cardinal on the occasion in question. They state that he was shown into the Library and through the Building as a distinguished scholar; and that none of the "Heads" of the University were present. It is to be hoped that this will satisfy that sapient body, the "Protestant Association," that nothing has happened to their cradle of Protestantism from the visit of His Eminence. The "Heads" of the University, it would appear, think it proper to inform the public that they were not present. More shame for them, as persons representing themselves to be scholars and gentlemen, not to have been present when a distinguished scholar, no matter what religion he might profess, did their University the honor of visiting it. If the Provost and Fellows drank wine with His Eminence on the occasion, and "talked books" with him (as they might have done to their own advantage), would they be worse men in the opinion of any one, except the stultified bigots who compose the "Protestant Association?" There is scarcely a day that this petty, ignorant Protestant bigotry is not thrusting itself before the public in a variety of forms most ridiculous and contemptible. This, however, is about the worst case that has occurred for some time.

A rumor has got into circulation, and is flitting about as rumors will, that the government intend to prosecute the Rev. John Kenyon, P. P., Templederry, for using language calculated to bring the administration of justice in this country into disrepute amongst the people, by declaring in his speech at the meeting convened for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to have an investigation into the manner in which the trial of the brothers Cormack was conducted, that the Right Hon. Judge Keogh, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, was inconceivably corrupt, and every way bad, and that he should be hanged. Everybody who knows Mr. James Whiteside, her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland, is well aware that nothing would give the Right Hon. gentleman greater gratification than to prosecute a priest for anything, especially for what is called "treason;" but just now it is not the policy of his government to take such a proceeding, and the general belief is that he will not be allowed to gratify his propensity for priest-worrying at present. It is said, likewise, on the other hand, that the government do not intend to touch Father Kenyon, but that they have resolved upon coming down on a provincial newspaper which advocated strongly the case of the Cormacks, and was not remarkable for putting too fine a point on the matter. The Orange journalists, however, panting to have a priest annihilated at all hazards, say that the "prosecution should be worthy the interests to be defended," (which they make out to be the peace of the country, and the confidence of the people in the administration of the law,) "and not such a petty affair as the arraignment of a paltry provincial newspaper must prove." These high-souled journalists further say that the proper "targets" for the crown are the speakers themselves; and they darkly hint that government has it in its power to mark with severe reprobation everything that occurred at Nenagh, without framing an indictment at all, but they do not go into particulars as to how the suggestion is to be carried out—whether they allude to summary decapitation, or banishment, or perpetual imprisonment.

While on this subject I may mention, as showing the feeling in Tipperary about it, that the publication of a pamphlet is announced there containing a narrative of the trial and conviction of the brothers Cormack, edited by "Shamrock," and dedicated to the Hon. Mr. Justice Keogh, in which (the advertisment states), "the part played by each actor in this genuine tragedy will be faithfully depicted—the curtain raised—Nenagh gaol reviewed, and the sacred paraphernalia of the green-room revealed to public gaze. Spillane, Burke, Sadlier and other performers in this Drama of Blood, will pace the stage unmasked and draw down the hisses of the people." It is promised that "from the hatching of the conspiracy in Thurles bridewell to its infamous consummation in front of Nenagh gaol, the scenes in this plot against the innocent victims will be laid bare."

The twentieth anniversary of the establishment of that now world-famed institution—the Association for the Propagationof the Faith, was celebrated last Tuesday in the Cathedral Church, Marlboro' St. with much solemnity. The ceremonies comprised a Pontifical High Mass, at which the Lord Bishop of Bombay officiated as Prelate celebrant. Amongst those present, in addition to a large number of local clergy, were the Right Rev. Dr. Brady, Lord Bishop of Perth, Australia; the Rev. Wm. Austin, Weston, Australia; Rev. T. O'Donovan, Paris, &c. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. Anderdon, M. A., Catholic University, a distinguished English convert whose labors during his residence in this country for the advancement of the Faith and in the cause of charity, have been most unremitting.

That respectable individual known as Allesandro Gavazzi has announced his intention of lecturing in the Rotundo in November next, the subject selected by him, in accordance with his usual good taste, being "Gavazzi *versus* Wiseman!" Poor Gavazzi! How prone our human nature is oftentimes to make itself very ridiculous at every available opportunity! It is said that he will insist, contrary to the advice of some sagacious friends, who can see farther than Gavazzi, on making a *tour* in the Provinces with the special intention of abusing Cardinal Wiseman, whose visit to Ireland, as I have already said, has caused the utmost consternation amongst the ultra-Protestants of the entire Island.

The *Propeller*, one of the steamers on the Galway line, arrived at Galway from Boston on Wednesday morning last. She left St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 22d inst., thus making the voyage from that place in little more than six days. We may judge, however, that this fine run does not at all represent what the *Propeller* can do with fair play, from the fact that she experienced bad weather during a portion of the voyage—had her top-sails and main-sails carried away, sprung a leak in the afterpart of the ship, and met with several minor misfortunes. Amongst the passengers whom she brings is Judge Simms of St. John's, Newfoundland, who, after many years service there in his judicial capacity received a handsome pension, and has come over to spend the remainder of his days in England.

Good news for Ireland, and for Galway in particular—the English Government has appointed three gentlemen experienced in maritime and engineering matters to inspect the harbor of Galway, report upon it, and to ascertain what works may be necessary to render the port commodious and safe. This is a step in the right direction; it is to be hoped it will be followed up in a proper spirit.

The Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, has just left for Rome, where it is said he will make a lengthened stay. The object of his visit is stated to have reference to the appointment of a President for the Irish College at Paris in the room of the late Dr. Miley; but I regret to say that the general belief is that the principal cause of his Grace's departure is the continued feeble state of his health.

The O'Connell Fund—the subscription list for which is still open—now amounts to £4,600.

DUBLINER.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.—The SIECLE on the Lisbon affair.—False sympathy.—The cloven foot.—The true story.—A government journalist pays the mob to insult the Sisters.—Amiens and Manchester.—Turkish justice again.—Marriages in high life.—Pelissier and Bosquet.—Father Lacordaire.—The Church of Poissy.—The Chapel of Sainte Baume.—The Church of Boulogne-sur-Seine.—Conversions.—The Jesuits in Austria.

PARIS, 23d September, 1858.

The disgraceful attack on the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul in Lisbon is one of the principal themes of our journals at present. The republican *Siecle* has an article on it. It commences by remarking that these pious ladies, who, during the Crimean War, obtained the respect of Mussulmen, found no favor from the Portuguese, and that instead of protecting them Don Pedro V. virtually approved the action of their persecutors, by promulgating the decree of which I gave the particulars in my last. This sounds wonderfully tolerant for a journal whose predilections are so anti-Catholic as the *Siecle's*, but it is only calculated to open the door for the entrance of the cloven foot which follows quickly after. The *Siecle* knew that it could not, with impunity, go point-blank against the opinions of the entire public, so it commenced by an eulogium, and ended with a doubt of the conduct of the self-sacrificing religious. It avows its ignorance of the cause which led to the disgraceful demonstrations against the Ladies of St. Vincent de Paul and the Lazarist Fathers, but still says that when a government takes such measures as the Portuguese government has done, that those pious ladies are only instruments in the hands of ultra-montanism. How just and impartial this is! The writer in the *Siecle* knows nothing of the causes which have led to the shameful acts of the hired populace of Lisbon, yet does not hesitate to throw the blame on the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul! Fortunately a gentleman, who is at present in Lisbon, has written to the *Pays*, showing the true causes of the attack. The criminals are not alone to be found in the bureaux of the Democratic papers, but also in those of the ministerial press. Portugal, like all weak nations, is excessively jealous of the phantom of independence she enjoys, and every foreigner is looked upon as a conspirator against the "independence" of Portugal. M. Alfred Busquet, the writer of the letter to the *Pays*, accuses the editor-in-chief of the *Portuguez*, a semi-official journal, of being the prime instigator of the unmanly attack on a few unprotected pious women. M. Busquet was walking with a friend, one of the most eminent jurists in Madrid, a member of the Academy of Sciences, when they met a young man who was introduced to them as the chief editor of the *Portuguez*. The conversation turned upon the censure passed on the articles of that journal on the arrival of a certain number of the Sisters. "I will not yield," said the excited young man, "and should *I be obliged to pay the mob to insult them*, I will force these foreign women to re-embark immediately." This gives us the key of the mystery. M. Busquet and his friend could not avoid showing the disgust with which such a threat inspired them. "What," said the former, "would you have the courage to insult women, pious women who come here to perform in your hideous prisons, in your loathsome hospitals, the work of Christian charity?" "Yes," replied he. "Then," said M. Busquet, "I pity your courage, but allow me to doubt of your sanity." Then the people of Lisbon must not be accused of the disgraceful conduct of a mob hired by government writers.

Some absurd remarks have been made by the *Times* in an article on the manufactures of Amiens and those of Manchester. A citizen of the former city has published a reply. He says that Amiens never had the pretension of rivalling Manchester no more than the silk-weavers of London pretended to rival those of Lyons. Amiens is only a third rate city, which in 1808 had only 30,000 inhabitants, but now has from fifty to sixty. Although its cotton velvet costs the manufacturer more than that of Manchester, it is preferred by continental buyers to the English article, being infinitely superior to it. When the head of the French Government desires to make Amiens the rival of Manchester, it will be done, as Cherbourg was made a port superior to any possessed by our ally. The writer concludes by hinting that if France adopted the same policy as a certain power, she alone would possess the united capital of the world; but that England will never make France believe that probity and incapacity are synonymous.

The *Esperance* of Athens gives some details of Turkish justice and English intrigue in Candia. The Minister who was sent two months ago to inquire into the bloody scenes enacted by the Turks caused sixteen persons to be arrested some time since in Canea; he could find no guilty persons in any of the other cities. Before leaving for Constantinople he set all the Turks at liberty. He thus has left Candia without punishing one of the assassins.

The announcement of Pelissier's marriage with Mlle. de la Paniega has been posted up in the first *mairie* of this city. There is some talk of his being intrusted with the Spanish ambassadorship after his marriage. Bosquet is also on Rumor's matrimonial list, and his intended is variously said to be Spanish and French. French wives are fast going out of fashion. In a short time Spanish marriages alone will be *comme il faut*.

The Rev. Father Lacordaire has been appointed Provincial of France. The eloquent orator held the same position from the time of the re-establishment of his Order in France until the end of the year 1854. Father Lacordaire will, nevertheless, continue to direct the school of Soreze and to reside there.

The restoration of one of the most curious historical and religious monuments of France—the Church of Poissy—has been going on for some years past. A portion of this church is very old, being in the Roman style. The other portion dates from the reign of Philip the Fair, towards the close of the 13th century. St. Louis was baptized in the old church. The convent of Poissy was formerly so celebrated that eight princesses of the blood royal were nuns there. In 1561, the famous conference of Poissy took place in that church in the presence of Charles IX. and his court.

The General Council of the department of Var has requested the erection of the famous Sainte Baume in Provence into an Imperial chapel. This celebrated spot, the religious and historical memories of which go back to the infancy of Christianity, and which was visited by illustrious pilgrims, is very popular in Provence. The Chapel of Sainte Baume, which was built in the 13th century, received the visit of five Kings of France: Saint Louis, Louis XI. Francis I., Louis XIII. and XIV., and of four sovereign pontiffs: Gregory XI., Eugenius IV., Sixtus IV., and Urban VIII. Destroyed by order of Barras, and restored to religion by the Concordat, it was erected into a vicarial chapel by a royal decree of the 20th February, 1821; on the 5th of February a report approved by Louis XVIII. concluded its erection into a royal chapel, but from some unknown cause the decree was never published.

The Church of the Boulogne-sur-Seine is also one of the most ancient and celebrated monuments of the suburbs of Paris. It was built in 1319 and Philip the Long laid the foundation stone. Its restoration has been demanded for some time past. The Minister of Public Instruction has promised to attend to it.

A letter from Rome to the *Semaine Religieuse* announces the conversion to Catholicity of an English military gentleman named Dewal, a captain in the 91st Regiment, who has abjured the errors of Protestantism and was received into the true Church, at Rome, in the Church of St. Clement.

A distinguished engineer, member of a high Protestant family, has also abandoned Protestantism and been received into the Catholic Church. He abjured his former errors on the 8th instant at the Church of the Carmelites.

A Vienna correspondent writes that the Austrian bishops contemplate a new division of dioceses. They desire to increase the number of bishoprics, which is now 91. A great many munificent donations have been made lately to the Church and to the religious orders, particularly to the Jesuits, to whom, besides 40,000 florins donated them for the educational establishments they have founded, a heavy loan has been made without interest, and for whom has been bought back for a sum of 120,000 florins, the building they occupied at Presbourg, before the suppression of their order, and which had been taken possession of by the State.

ALICE SHERWIN.—This able and interesting historical novel is reprinted from the English, and has been ascribed, we know not whether justly or not, to the distinguished author of *Sunday in London*—a convert from Anglicanism, who deserves the thanks of every English speaking Catholic for the valuable contributions he has made since his conversion, and is still making, to English Catholic literature. But by whomsoever written, *Alice Sherwin* is, so far as we know, the most successful attempt at the genuine historical novel by a Catholic author yet made in our language, and gives goodly promise that in due time, we shall take our proper rank in this department of literature, rendered so popular by the historical romances of Sir Walter Scott. The author has a cultivated mind, a generous and loving spirit, and more than usual knowledge of the play of the passions and the workings of the human heart. He has studied with care and discernment the epoch of Sir Thomas More, or, as we prefer to say, of Henry VIII., and has successfully seized its principal features, its costume and manners, and its general spirit, and paints them in vivid colors, and with a bold and free pencil, though after all with more talent and skill than genius in its highest sense.—*Brownson's Review.*

THE RACCOLTA.—This book supplies an absolute want; it fills up an inexplicable, because unnatural vacuum in our English Catholic books of devotion. It comes to us with the highest recommendation and under the best approval. Every one who wishes a reliable list of the "Indulgences," and the conditions for acquiring them, should obtain this book immediately. It is the only book in the English language which has proper authority for all the details concerning Indulgences, and the only one which has proper approval of the translation of Indulgenced prayers. It is well got up, and in great variety, by the very enterprising publishers, D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 164 William street, N. Y.—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror.*

THE AMERICAN PRIMARY ARITHMETIC AND THE AMERICAN PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC.—Both these works are the production of P. U. Burke, M. D. E., and both are published by the Sadliers. They are among the very best Arithmetics we have seen. At first we were disposed to condemn the too-technical accuracy of the introductory book; but when we consider that the exact sciences demand the utmost exactness, we believe it is best to familiarize the learner as early as possible with precise scientific terms. The book rightly prepared cannot be too technical. The larger work, the Practical Arithmetic, is far more than its modest author claims for it. It is not only an improved treatise on its subject, but an improved introduction to all analytical study.—*Ibid.*

The steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port on Friday last, with $1,314,703 in treasure, a full complement of passengers, and the semi-monthly mails from all parts of the Pacific.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Confused state of things in India.— Contradictory accounts.—The Northern Reform Union.— The Confessional Case.—Election of the new Lord Mayor.—Decline of Unitarianism.—Scene in a Church.—The Sheffield Surrey Music Hall inquiry. — Melancholy results of police stupidity and medical ignorance.—Statue to the Blessed Virgin.—New Church at Swindon.—The Archbishop of Dublin.

London, 1st October, 1858.

You will believe me when I tell you that I am sick of India. I have endeavored, by reading everything in the shape of news or correspondence from that part of the world since the Sepoy insurrection, to become enlightened on the India question, but without effect. The more I read the news by each Indian mail, the less clear are my ideas on the state of things in India. I believe I am not alone in this particular. According to some writers by one mail, the insurrection was entirely suppressed, but the next brings us intelligence that the insurgents are just as numerous as ever. We were told that all the mutinies of the native regiments were at an end, for the very excellent reason that there were no more regiments to mutiny. Yet the very last mail informs us that two regiments of Native Infantry and one of Artillery revolted, and endeavored to seize the arms and ammunition of a British regiment. The attempt, however, was not successful as the authorities had been previously warned of the intended outbreak. We have also an account of a victory over the insurgents of Oude, but the details of it are yet shrouded in mystery. The Gwalior force also suffered a defeat, and all their guns were taken. A frightful amount of lying must have been performed since the first outbreak of the insurrection by special correspondents and telegraphers, and I have no doubt the father of lies himself would be astonished at it.

The Northern Reform Union has addressed a circular to the public in favor of Reform, in which they insist on the necessity of constitutional agitation of the question if the people would have the Reform measure which will be brought before Parliament during the coming session meet their desires. It gives an account of the exertions of the Union in endeavoring to give public expression to the popular opinion on the subject, and thereby influence the action of Parliament. Thirty meetings have been held in various places, and have always been attended by numerous audiences, mostly composed of tradesmen and workingmen. The resolutions drafted and submitted by the Reform Union have been unanimously adopted on all these occasions. Petitions to the number of twenty-four have been extensively signed and sent to Parliament. It is likewise the intention of the Association to publish a monthly journal which will explain and advocate its principles.

The Boyne Hill confessional case, which has created much excitement among the various non-Catholic sects here, has ended in the exculpation of Mr. West. The woman who accused that gentleman of endeavoring to confess her whether she would or not, turns out to be a most worthless individual, and the whole affair was a conspiracy on the part of a zealous Protestant lady and a Protestant clergyman to entrap Mr. West.

The election of the new Lord Mayor took place on Michaelmas Day in Guildhall with all the usual old fogy ceremonies. Alderman Wise, the keeper of an inn in the city, was elected Lord Mayor for the coming twelve months.

The organs of Unitarianism are lamenting the decline of their congregations both in numbers and influence. In both particulars there is a gradual yearly decrease. According to the accounts of the treasurers of certain congregations, Unitarianism is entirely changing its character, and is now only supported by the lower grades of the middle class. The three Unitarian congregations established in Liverpool at the opening of the present century are decreasing, while the population of that city has been trebled in that time.

An extraordinary and not very edifying scene took place in a Protestant Church down in Devonshire, on Sunday last. Two policemen forcibly ejected a lady and gentleman from their seats by order of the church-wardens. In the evening the lady returned and was again summarily put out of the seat, as the church-wardens desired it for some other persons. Seeing this, the greater portion of the congregation arose and declared that they would never again set foot in the Church.

The investigation into the primary cause of the deplorable accident which occurred in the Sheffield Music Hall, and of which I gave you an account in a late letter, is concluded, but no additional light has been thrown upon it. The difficult discovery that the persons who were killed on that melancholy occasion died from injuries received in trying to effect their escape from a place of public amusement during a panic, has been arrived at by the jury, but what caused the panic they are not able to say.

The humanity of our police and the scientific knowledge of our medical practitioners have been strikingly exemplified during the past week. A respectable lady when going to her home fell in a fit in Wilmington Square the other evening. A policeman was soon at the spot, and having pronounced the insensibility of the lady to be produced by intoxication, she however became sufficiently conscious to give her address yet she was brought to Clerkenwell station by the implacable policeman and confined in one of those horrid holes called cells. The husband of the lady, a respectable innkeeper, hearing of the matter immediately went to the prison and represented the true state of the case to the inspector. The inspector would not listen to him. He was refused the privilege of seeing his wife. He begged to have the family doctor permitted to see her; that was also denied. I should have stated that two "doctors" had previously declared the poor lady intoxicated. She was kept in the noisome cell until the following morning, when she was transferred to the Royal Free Hospital whither she was followed by her husband. Arrived there she recovered sufficient consciousness to recognize her husband, and in a short time afterwards she breathed her last. The result of the post mortem examination showed that she died from natural apoplexy. What treatment would be too bad for the two ignoramuses, hight "doctors," who pronounced the woman intoxicated and by thus causing her detention in the cells brought about her death? As to the police it is useless to say anything about them, they are and ever will be stupid and intractable.

A statue has been erected in the old chapel at York, in honor of the ever Blessed Mother of God. The statue, which is of Caen stone, is of the size of life, and represents Our Blessed Lady holding the Infant Jesus in her arms. The execution of the work is highly praised.

The Catholics of Swindon, in Wiltshire, have purchased a site for a church, the erection of which will be immediately commenced.

The Archbishop of Dublin has arrived in this city on his way to the Eternal City.

W.

LETIER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE.

To the Clergy and Faithful of his Diocese:

Venerable Brethren of the Clergy, and Beloved Brethren of the Laity:—With feelings of great satisfaction we announce to you, that our Holy Father the Pope, being anxious to prove his gratitude for the generous sympathy of his children in these United States, in the hour of his trial, and to advance the interests of religion, has set apart a spacious and convenient building in the city of Rome, for the education of American youths pursuing the ecclesiastical career. The advantages afforded by a residence in that city, for a thorough and comprehensive study of all that relates to doctrine and discipline, cannot be questioned, since Rome has always been recognized as the school of religion, and the great fountain from which the waters of pure doctrine flow to all parts of the universe. Peter lives there in the person of his successor, always ready to furnish to inquirers the truth of faith. The constant communication of the prelates of all parts of the world with their head, and the action of the various ecclesiastical tribunals in that city, give to it the character of a permanent council, which maintains the integrity of doctrine, and directs the government of the Church. Those who have the happiness to be instructed there are likely to receive the most accurate and the most enlarged views, free from the disturbing influence of local prejudices, and of secular governments. Nothing of the warmth of genuine patriotism is lost by Roman training, for the place itself recalls to memory the most thrilling scenes of republican history, and the paternal rule of the Pontiff over the small territory which has been providentially attached to his See, does not lead him to foster any narrow views of civil government. From his high station he surveys kingdoms and republics, and admires in the variety of social institutions Divine Providence, which reaches from end to end powerfully, and disposes all things sweetly, for its own high purposes. Moreover the students of the college will enter it at an age when their national feelings have been fully developed, which they are not likely to change during the few years which are devoted to the higher studies that immediately prepare them for the ministry. Such of our priests and prelates as have been educated in the Eternal City, yield to none of their brethren in devoted attachment to the free institutions under which it is our happiness to live.

The ecclesiastical seminaries which exist in our diocese, under the diligent supervision of the priests of the Society of St. Sulpice, and the seminary department of the College of Mount St. Mary's, near Emmitsburg, efficiently conducted by secular clergymen, have rendered to the Church most important service in the many exemplary priests whom they have trained, several of whom have adorned the episcopate. Their usefulness is greatly increased, since the former are now wholly devoted to ecclesiastical education, and the number of students within their walls gives promise of a large supply of evangelical laborers to reap the harvest which is ripe for the sickle. We would not, by any means, lessen the interest which you justly feel in these domestic institutions. On the contrary, we willingly acknowledge the special advantages which they possess, as is evident from the success with which their efforts have been crowned. But the proposed college at Rome will no-wise interfere with their prosperity. Many youths will be attracted to the Holy City by its various religious associations. Its distance from their homes will free them from the distractions which relations and friends sometimes occasion, and from many temptations to return to secular pursuits. Their education in the metropolis of the Christian world will be a new link to bind us to the centre of unity. Returning thence with the blessing of him who fills the chair of Peter, they will unite with their brethren trained in our seminaries, or religious communities, in laboring for the diffusion of the Faith, and a holy rivalry of zeal and devotedness will thus be created. The harmony of Catholic doctrine will appear to advantage, by conferring the teaching of the missionaries brought up in various institutions with the traditions always preserved in the most ancient and glorious Church founded by the Apostles Peter and Paul, and the blessings of unity will be made manifest.

On the first intimation of the intention of our Holy Father to establish an American College at Rome, several wealthy individuals in other dioceses generously offered to contribute a thousand dollars each towards this noble object. We earnestly solicit those of our flock who may be able to make this large donation, to place it as soon as possible in our hands, that an impulse may be given to the good work. Although the vast building appropriated by the Sovereign Pontiff to our use costs us nothing, a large amount of money must be expended in adapting it to the purposes of a college, and a fund must be created to support the various officers and students. We, therefore, exhort you to give freely of those goods of which Divine Providence has constituted you dispensers; but we do not mean to limit or determine the amount of your offerings. Whatever you may please to bestow will be thankfully accepted, and your names shall be inscribed on the books of the college among its first benefactors, that you may share the prayers of its inmates, and your children may have a claim for admission, in case they feel called to enter into the ecclesiastical career. In order that all the faithful of our diocese may have an opportunity of uniting in this great work, we desire that it may be presented to their consideration, by the reading of this, our pastoral address, on a Sunday to be chosen by the respective parish priests and missionaries, and that a general collection be made in all the churches of our diocese, on Sunday, within the octave of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, which will be the 12th day of December, for the same purpose.

Brethren, pray that God may prosper the undertaking by His blessing, and call to His holy ministry youth of innocence and piety, and give us pastors according to His own heart, to feed us with knowledge and doctrine.

Given under our hand at Baltimore, this 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1858.

✠ Francis Patrick,
Archbishop of Baltimore.

Thomas Foley, Secretary.

Ladies' Fair at Newark, N. J.—A Ladies' Fair for the benefit of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Newark, will be opened on Saturday, the 23d inst., in St. Mary's Hall, High street. The Fair will last eight days, and we hope it will be well attended by the Catholics of Newark and vicinity. The Church is under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Price.

In looking over the names of those recently appointed in the Custom House, we regret not seeing among them the name of our friend, Mr. John A. McSorley, than whom we know of no young man more universally liked or more deserving.

The Consecration of St. Mary's Church, Rochester, will take place on Sunday next, the 28th inst.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that our beloved Archbishop is recovering from the effects of his late unfortunate accident. In fact, he anticipates being able to sit up next week. His general health is excellent. Considering all the circumstances of the case, the complicated nature of the fracture and the time of its occurrence, when all serious wounds tend to inflamation and mortification, his rapid recovery is at least very remarkable.—*N. O. Catholic Standard.*

Senator Douglas, in a recent electioneering speech, alluded to the business of the Western States as receiving a new impetus from the "panic," and seemed to draw the inference that such reverses are to trade what water is to the flower—they retard temporarily only to make it flourish thereafter. We were inclined to doubt the justice of such a view until one day last week, when we chanced to "drop in" upon Mr. Robert McCafferty, the well-known boot and shoe dealer, of 230 Bowery. Surprised to see numerous heavy cases directed for various Western cities, we inquired what they contained, and were informed that the contents were boots, shoes, French ties, gaiters, &c., to fill orders. Mr. McCafferty has been taking an extended trip through the great West, where he received large orders from the dealers in Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, and several other cities on the Missouri, and he was then forwarding the goods. Most men would have considered the West a hopeless field, but our friend's thorough knowledge of business preserved him from such an error, and he now reaps the reward of his enterprise. *Apropos*, we would hint to our friends that Mr. McCafferty's Fall styles of gents' and children's boots and shoes, and ladies' gaiters, slippers, ties, &c., are the most beautiful, fashionable, and substantial we have seen. Remember No. 230.

IRISH DEATHS.

Sept. 28, in Dublin, Mr. Edward Coleman, late of Portumna, sincerely regretted.

September 21, at Dawson-court, Robert Blakeney, son of the late John H. Mitchell, Coolmeen, county Roscommon.

September 23, at Dalkey, Miss Patterson, of Pembroke road, daughter of the late John Patterson, of Ballyare, county Donegal.

September 25, at Kingstown, William Caldbeck, formerly of Lisburn, county Antrim.

September 27, at Malahide, Charles Augustus, son of Wm. J. Shiell, M.D., Clonmel.

September 19, at Ennis, Esther Elizabeth, wife of A. N. H. Heard, Esq., Sub-Inspector of Constabulary.

September 20, in Wexford, James, son of Alderman Robert J. Crean, M.D.

September 23, at Ballymena, Dr. Patrick, aged 86 years.

September 24, in Newry, Lieutenant Thos. Hewitt, R.N., aged 62.

Sept 25, in Cork, Mary Ellen Josephine, daughter of John Bransfield, Esq., Wexford.

September 26, in Armagh, Frances, relict of John Holmes, of Newhalland.

September 26, Grenville place, Cork, Henry Keightly Feath, aged 81.

September 26, at Darville, county Kilkenny, James F. Haly, aged 28, nephew to the late Right Rev. Dr. Haly, Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin.

September 27, at Glenkeen in the county of Londonderry, Wm. McClellan, son of the late Carey M'Clellan, of Larchmount.

At Brighton, Francis Forster, of Roshine Lodge, county Donegal.

September 21, at St. Heliers, Jersey, son of the late John Bottomley, Fort Breda, Belfast

September 28, of decline, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. Robert Campbell, at Gasnevin, aged 25, son of Mr. Alexander Campbell, nurseryman, seedsman, and florist.

July 3, at Trincomalee, Christopher Owen Robinson, Master R.N., aged 38; and on the 17th inst., at Aghada, county Cork, William Edmund, his youngest son.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Ashes—The sales embraced about 50 bbls. pots at 6c.

Breadstuffs—Flour—There was an improved feeling in the market, while prices were without change of importance. The sales embraced 14,000@15 000 bbls. Canadian Flour was firmer at quotations, with sales of about 400@500 bbls. Southern Flour was in fair demand, and prices unchanged. The sales embraced about 809 bbls. Rye Flour was quiet. Corn meal was firm, with sales of about 500 bbls. Wheat was irregular, and sales limited to about 9,000 bushels, including ordinary white Canada at $1 10, white Southern at $1 30@$1 35, and mixed Western at $1 10. Corn was steady, with sales of about 45,000 bushels, including mixed Western at 71@72c., and white do at 73½c. Barley was steady, with sales of about 4,700 bushels at 95c.@$1 5. Rye was in fair demand, with sales of 4,600 bushels at 75@76c. Oats were steady.

Coffee—The sales embraced 1,175 bags Java, made by auction, at 14½c., for four and six months; 100 do. Laguayara, at private sale, at 12½c., and 300 do. Trinidad at 7⅞@8½c.

Cotton—The sales of cotton embraced about 1,700 bales, the market closing at irregular and unsettled prices.

Hay—Sales of 15,000 bales were reported at 55@60c.

Hides—Holders have offered their stock freely, and the trade have been willing buyers. The receipts have been small, which has had the tendency to strengthen the views of holders.

Hops were in moderate request, with sales of new at 12@16c.; old were at 4@8c.

Iron—Small lots Scotch pig were sold at $23.

Lime was in fair demand, with sales of 2,000@3,000 bbls. common at 70c., and 800 do. lump at $1.

Molasses—The sales embraced about 410 hhds. Porto Rico at 28@31c., and 20 do Cuba distilling at 2c.

Naval Stores were quiet, but held with more firmness.

Provisions—Pork—The market was more active, and prices exhibited more tone: sales were reported to the extent of about 1,000 bbls., including mess at $16 25@$16 37½, old prime $14 10@$14 25, and $14 50@14 75 for new, and clear at $18. Beef was firm, with sales of 250 to 300 bbls., including repacked Western at $11 12 and extra do. at $13. Country prime and mess were nominal. Bacon was in fair demand, with sales of 1,000 boxes clear smoked sides, to arrive in November and December, covered with cloth, reported at 12½c. Lard was unchanged: sales of 300 bbls. were made at 10½c., and 200 to 300 kegs at 12½c. Butter and cheese were in fair demand, without change in prices.

Rice was quiet at 3@3¾c.

Sugars—The market on the week's operations shows a decline of about ⅛c. ₩ lb.

Tobacco—The article remains firm, and is in fair request: sales 48 hhds. Kentucky and Mayaville at 10@14c.; 155 bales Havana, 30@40c; 172 do. Cuba, 17@18c.; 50 do. Cienfuegos, p. t.; 143 cases in seed leaf, 14@20c.; 1 500 do. Florida, 30@50c.

Wool—There is a good demand for wool, and some large parcels have changed hands the past week. 300 to 400 bales Cordova, and 150 bales South American wools were sold for the Eastern market, prices not given. At auction 1,150 bales of East India and other wools were sold on the 13th, to carpet manufacturers chiefly, consisting of 100 bales Chinese wool, at 16½@18¾c., and 100 bales washed Odessa, 17½@17¾c.; 27 bales washed Douskoi, 13½@14½c.; 10 bales unwashed Odessa 9¾c.; 94 bales inferior East India, 5@7c; 816 bales East India, composed of white, black and gray, 10½@21c., varying very much in quality, and 4 bales Syrian at 15½@15¾c. The sale was well attended, and the wool brought very full prices. From private houses 300 bales California have been taken on private terms, and 230,000 lbs fleeces, at prices ranging fully equal to our quotations. 12,000 lbs. Spanish wool, at 18c., 6 months.

Whiskey was more active and firmer, with sales of about 600 bbls. at 22½c., closing with an upward tendency in prices.

A Place in thy Memory, Dearest.

Words by GERALD GRIFFIN, Esq. Music by MISS PENELOPE SMITH.

ALLEGRETTO.

A place in thy mem - o - ry, dearest, Is all that I claim; To pause and look back when thou hearest, The sound of my name, An - other may woo thee nearer, An - oth - er may win and wear, I care not tho' he be dearer, So I am remem - ber'd there.....

2 Remember me not as a lover,
Whose hope has been crost;
Whose bosom can never recover,
The light it has lost:
As the young bride remembers the mother
She loves, tho' she never may see,
As a sister remembers a brother,
So, dearest, remember me.

3 Could I be thy true lover, dearest,
Could'st thou smile on me;
I would be the fondest and nearest
That ever lov'd thee:
But a cloud on my pathway is glooming,
That never must burst upon thine,
And heaven that made thee all blooming,
Ne'er made thee to wither on mine.

4 Remember me then, oh, remember.
My calm, light love;
Tho' bleak as the blasts of November
My life may prove:
That life will, tho' lonely, be sweet,
If its brightest enjoyment should be
A smile and kind word when we meet
And a place in thy memory

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY,

MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Christian Brothers.

Children received from seven years of age and upwards.

TO raise up youth in the fear and love of God, and in that respect and submission which they owe to their parents; to train them to the knowledge and practice of our holy religion; to form them to the social duties of life, and prepare them for honorable pursuits in their future career, is the object of this Institution. A vigilant and fatherly care, united with a firm though mild discipline; a plan of school exercises adapted to the age and ability of the pupils, whereby instruction is conveyed in a pleasant and agreeable manner; a judicious distribution of time between study and recreation; a good, wholesome and sufficient diet; proper in and out-door exercises; all these and other important advantages are to be met with in the Academy. Tending as they do to the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the future man, they have not failed through the past to endear the Institution to its inmates, who find therein the salutary influences of school discipline, blended with the sweets of home. The location is a healthy one, and of easy access from the city of New York.

The building, originally large and commodious, has been made still more so by late improvements of various kinds.

Board and Washing, Tuition, use of School Books, Stationery and Library, $180 per annum.

Payments made semi-annually in advance.

The Academic year is 11 months, commencing on the 1st of September and terminating on the 1st of August.

The following branches are taught according to the learner's age and capacity, viz.: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, the French language, Vocal Music, and Drawing.

EXTRA BRANCHES.

The Spanish and German languages are taught, and lessons given on the Piano, Violin, Flute, &c., to those whose parents or guardians desire it. For each of these respectively there is an extra charge. (No extra charge for French or Drawing.)

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to THE BROTHER SUPERIOR,
sep4 tf At the Academy.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,

ALBANY, NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is beautifully situated, about two miles from Albany, on the Troy road, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a view of the cities and of the whole surrounding scenery of Albany and Troy. The shady walks and woodlands by which it is diversified; the eminence on which the house stands, embosomed in trees; the high hills in the distance, covered with beautifully variegated foliage, make this a most delightful and healthy site for a Young Ladies' Academy. In case of sickness the Ladies administer, with the fondness of a mother, to the wants of the children committed to their charge. Unceasing care and vigilance render the superintendence and government complete. The system of education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for Young Ladies.

Terms:

Board and Tuition per annum, $130, payable half-yearly in advance. From this rule there will be no deviation.

Day Scholars, per quarter	$10 00
Day Scholars dining at the Academy, per quarter	15 00
Use of Piano, per quarter	3 00
Stationery, per annum	8 00
Washing	20 00
Physician's Fees	3 00

Postage charged to parents. Each pupil will pay on entrance for use of Bed, &c., five dollars.

Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Languages, excepting French, form extra charges. As French enters into the usual course of instruction, peculiar attention is given to form the pupils to a correct and elegant style of writing in it, as well as in their own language. Peculiar attention will also be paid to plain and ornamental needlework. No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of a term except for cogent reasons.

The Scholastic year will begin on the first Monday of September, and end in the month of July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. There will be an extra charge of fifteen dollars for pupils who remain during the vacation.

The pupils are permitted to receive visits only from their parents, or from such as are formally authorized by them.

For further particulars apply to
ag28 tf THE LADY SUPERIOR.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THIS Institution is Catholic; the students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best professors are engaged, and the students are at all hours under their care, as well in hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

Terms:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of Bedding, paid half-yearly in advance, is	$150
For Students not learning Greek or Latin	135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra	15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum	20
Music, per annum	40
Use of Piano, per annum	8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

BY P. SMITH,

At Belleville, New Jersey.

ENCOURAGED by the Catholic Pastor of this place, Mr. SMITH begs to inform Parents and Guardians that he will take charge of a few Male Pupils, from the ages of seven to thirteen, or thereabouts. They will receive the kindest care, together with a sound Catholic and Commercial Education.

Terms:—$25 per Quarter, in advance.

Steamboat leaves Newark every hour up to 6 o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Smith has the warm approval and recommendation of the Rev. Pastor. ag29 tf

EDUCATION.

Institution of St. Vincent of Paul,

Nos. 83 and 87 West 23d Street,

BETWEEN SIXTH & SEVENTH AVENUES.

THE aim of this Institution is to give to youth a Christian education, and a solid preparatory instruction for commercial business and the arts.

It has existed for fourteen years, and has been much benefited by the removal of the Church of St. Vincent of Paul, to which it is annexed. The several spacious and healthy apartments, which it has the advantage of possessing in its new locality, are well ventilated, and very essential to health, and enables them to apply more assiduously to their studies.

There are in this establishment Four Distinct Schools: 1st, a Select School for Young Men; 2d, a Free School for Boys; 3d, a Select School for Young Ladies; 4th, a Free School for Girls.

The regulations of this Institution are under the immediate direction of the Rev. Pastor of St. Vincent of Paul.

The Course of Instruction embraces both the French and English Languages; the time is equally divided between them. The Clergy of the Church of St. Vincent of Paul personally direct the religious instruction of the pupils.

To give their pupils a Christian education, and to form their minds to the love of virtue, is the object of the most assiduous care of the teachers. Nothing is neglected to fit them for social duties. Pupils of every denomination are admitted, but they are kindly requested to assist at all the public and religious exercises, for the maintenance of order, which will not prevent their maintaining their religious opinions. Those admitted into the Free Schools must be French, or understand French.

Parents provide the books used in the above-mentioned schools. However, should a pupil of either of the Free Schools not have the means of purchasing them, the establishment will furnish them. These books may be procured at the Library of the Institution.

TUITION.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN.

The Course of Instruction for the Select School for Young Men embraces the English and French branches, Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Geography, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Botany, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, Practical Geometry, Linear Drawing, followed by the principles of Architecture and Perspective, and the rudiments of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

The Scholastic year commences the 7th of September; the annual vacation 25th of July. It is divided into four parts or quarters. The first quarter expires the 25th of November; 2d, 15th of February; 3d, 5th of May; 4th, 15th of July.

Terms:

1st Class,	3d degree, 2d " 1st "	$10 00,	payable in advance.
2d "		8 00	" "
3d "		6 00	" "
4th "		5 00	" "
5th "		4 00	" "
6th "		4 00	" "
Fuel, per annum		1 00	

Vocal Music, free of charge, granted as a reward to the pupils that give satisfaction.

Piano Lessons—two lessons a week, half an hour each, twelve weeks to a quarter, $10.

Professor of Music, vocal and instrumental, Mr. LOUIS DACHAUER, Organist of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul.

N.B.—The Rev. Pastor of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul having no other resource for maintaining the Free School for the Boys, except the profits derived from the Select School for Young Gentlemen, he desires parents to observe, that in patronizing it, they will contribute towards a good work.

FREE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 88 WEST 24TH ST.

The re-opening of the School will take place on the 7th of September, and the Scholastic year will end on the 25th of July The Course of Instruction in this School is as follows: Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Geography, Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The Course of Instruction includes Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Composition, and the Principles of Literature; Geography, Astronomy, and the Use of the Globes; Arithmetic, Algebra, Book keeping, Botany, and Philosophy; Needlework, Embroidery of every style, and Tapestry.

The Scolastic year commences the 15th of September; the annual vacation the 30th of July. The 1st quarter ends the 1st of December; 2d, 20th February; 3d, 10th May; 4th, 30th July.

Terms:

1st Class,	3d degree. 2d " 1st "	$10 00,	payable in advance.
2d "		8 00	" "
3d "		6 00	" "
4th "		5 00	" "
5th "		4 00	" "
6th "		4 00	" "
Fuel, per annum		1 00	" "
Drawing, per quarter		3 00	" "
" in Colors		4 00	" "
" in Water Colors		5 00	" "

Piano Lessons—two lessons a week, half an hour each, twelve weeks to the quarter, $10.

Vocal Music, free of charge, granted as a reward to the pupils that give satisfaction.

Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music—Mr. L. DACHAUER.

FREE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
No. 92 WEST 24TH ST.

The Course of Instruction includes Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Needlework. The re-opening of the School will take place on the 15th of September, and the Scholastic year will close on the 30th of July. This School is placed under the patronage of the Benevolent Ladies of St. Vincent of Paul, who have always manifested the deepest interest in its welfare since its foundation in 1848. From that period to the present day these Benevolent Ladies have defrayed all the expenses attending this good work. A. LAFONT, P.M.S.,
sep18 3t *Pastor of the Church of St. Vincent of Paul.*

ST. MARY'S SELECT SCHOOL,

CORNER CHICAGO AVENUE AND CASS STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

THE Course of Instruction will embrace the various elementary as well as the higher branches of a finished education. French and German taught by natives. Special attention paid to the morals, health, and deportment of the pupils. Music, Drawing, Useful and Ornamental Needlework, and Fancy Work of every description form part of the regular course.
oct9 tf

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

At No. 326 Plane Street,

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS will find this a very proper School for Pupils to receive a thorough English and Mercantile Education. Strict attention will be paid to their moral and religious instructions. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, $25 per quarter, payable in advance.

Rules and Regulations made known at the School.
ag29 tf JOHN McKINNEY, *Principal.*

EDUCATION.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,

Nos. 44 and 46 Second Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Brothers of the Christian Schools had for a long time past cause to regret their being necessitated, from want of accommodations, to refuse numerous applications from respectable parents desirous of procuring for their children a thorough education. To meet these demands, the Brothers have purchased and fitted out at great expense the elegant house (No. 46) adjoining their own residence. This house will be entirely devoted to the purpose for which it has been purchased. There will be six distinct Classes, having each one Teacher or more, thus forming a regular and very desirable gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid progress of the pupils. The number of pupils in each class will be limited.

The Scholastic year will consist of eleven calendar months, or four quarters of twelve weeks each.

The Classes will open on the first Monday of September.

Payments will be quarterly, and invariably in advance.

The course of education will consist of Reading, Writing, English Grammar, French Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, (Theoretical and Practical,) Trigonometry, Algebra, History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, (the theory and practice, there being a complete philosophical apparatus for the purpose,) the use of the Globes, Music, instrumental and vocal French, Latin, Greek, &c., &c.

Terms:

1st, or Lowest Class	$5 00 per quarter.
2d Class	6 00 "
3d "	7 00 "
4th "	8 00 "
5th, or High Class	9 00 "
6th, or Superior Class	10 00 "
Music, (excepting Piano)	2 50 "
" Piano, with privilege of learning on any other instrument	5 00 "

There will be no extra charge for French, Greek, Latin, &c.

Class Books of the very highest order will be furnished, without charge, excepting Classical Books, which must he provided by the pupils themselves.
ag28 tf

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

TROY, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Entrance to the Academy 237 Fourth Street.

THIS Institution, the object of which is the Christian education of children, will re-open on the first Monday of September. Its fine situation, and the extent and arrangement of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of salubrity, all that can be desired, while the house destined for the pupils is fitted up in a style of comfort, and even elegance, not surpassed by any establishment of the kind. The greatest attention is paid to the moral and physical well-being of the children, and a paternal vigilance is at all times extended over them.

Two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each, constituto the Academic year. No one is received for a shorter period than a session, nor will any deduction be made in case of withdrawal before the expiration of the session.

The course of instruction comprises the elementary, and all the higher branches of English education, French, Drawing, Music, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to English Composition, Book-keeping, and the Mathematics. The Academy is provided with an extensive Cabinet of apparatus for the use of Classes in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Surveying, &c.

Terms:

	Per annum.
Board and Tuition	$100
Washing and Mending	20
Books and Stationery	12
Music, Vocal and Instrumental	12
" (with Piano) "	24

Payable half-yearly, on entrance, and during the first week of second session. No departure from the above terms.

☞ With the exception of Doctor's Fees, there is no extra charge whatever.

N. B.—Each Boarder should have a sufficiency of Linen and Clothing. The Linen should be marked with the name in full. ag28 tf

SHIPPING.

WILLIAMS & GUION'S
"OLD BLACK STAR LINE"

OF

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL PACKETS,

40 Fulton st., N. Y., and 115 Waterloo road, Liverpool.

1858.

PASSAGE to and from the Old Country, by this Old Established Line, at the lowest possible rates, sailing from Liverpool for New York every five days, on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st and 26th of each month, now comprised of the following first class ships:

Ships.	*Tons.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*
Australia,	2,000	Guy Mannering,	2,000
Atmosphere,	2,000	J. A. Westervelt,	2,000
Bridgewater	2,000	John Bright,	2,000
Belle Wood,	2,000	Marmion,	1,600
Chancellor,	2,200	North American,	1,800
Cornelia Lawrence,	2,000	Resolute (New),	2,000
City of Mobile,	2,000	Robert Kelly,	1,500
Cultivator,	2,000	Saratoga,	1,600
Cynosure,	2,000	Thornton,	2,000
D. W. Clinton,	2,000	Universe,	2,000

Vanguard, 1,800 tons.

The Ships of this Line are unsurpassed by any in the service; they have been built expressly for the trade, are noted for their quick passages, their accommodations are all that could be desired, and the frequency and punctuality of their departure offer advantages to the emigrant not to be had by any other Line. Such passengers as decline coming out, the full amount paid for them will be promptly refunded.

Provisions of the best quality are provided for passengers; rations, consisting of Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Rice, Oatmeal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, &c., are issued daily in a *cooked state.*

No Certificate of Passage will be issued for children under 12 years of age, unless accompanied by an adult who must be paid for on same certificate; or persons over 60 years of age, or with an impediment of any kind, without a Permit from Commissioners of Emigration.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Drafts

Payable at sight on the ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND; ULSTER BANKING CO.; NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, and their Branches. GLYNN, MILLS & Co., Bankers, London; and GUION & Co., Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
40 Fulton street, New York; or,
GUION & CO.,
115 Waterloo road, Liverpool.

Agents.—JNO. WHITNEY, Providence, R. I.
THOMAS RATTIGAN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN LYONS, Cohoes, N. Y.
jan2 E. P. SLOCUM, Norwich, Conn.

SHIPPING.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's

NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

New York and Galway Steamship Line.

THIS Line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing Steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New York for Galway will be as follows, until further notice, viz.:

PRINCE ALBERT, T. J. Waters....Monday, Oct. 18
INDIAN EMPIRE, E. Courtenay....Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC, W. C. Thompson....Friday, Nov. 5

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivalled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway, to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates:

First Class, $90 | Second Class, $50 | Third Class, $30

Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30, or from other cities of Great Britain, accessible by Railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third class passengers to and from Galway.

For freight, passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, Nos. 61 Hudson street, corner of Jay, and 61 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO, Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW YORK, Sept. 30, 1858. oct2 tf

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

THE Subscribers continue to book passengers to and from Liverpool, by their unequalled line of Packets comprising in part:

Ships.	*Tons.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*
Emerald Isle,	2,500	Wm. Tapscott,	2,200
Dreadnought,	2,000	Middlesex,	2,000
Benj. Adams	1,800	Albion,	2,000
Constellation,	2,000	West Point,	1,800
John J. Boyd,	1,800	Margaret Tyson,	1,800
Plutarch,	1,800	Endymion,	2,000
Underwriter,	1,800	Phœnix,	1,800
Emerald,	2,000	Progress,	2,000
Pomona,	2,000	Caravan,	2,000
Shamrock,	1,800	Cambria,	1,800

Making a ship every five days; also by

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

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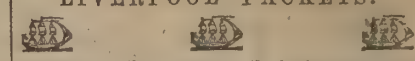

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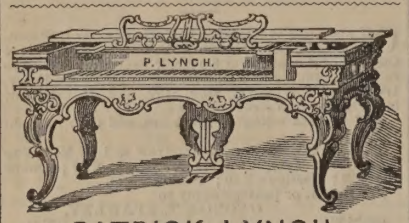

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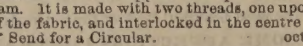

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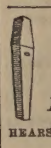

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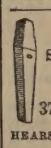

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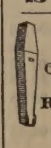

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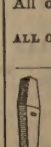

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